Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-048
Monday
12 March 1990

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-048 *12 March 1990*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Takeshita Visit to United States Reported 1
Pre-Departure Kaifu Meeting *[KYODO]* 1
Takeshita Leaves for U.S. *[KYODO]* 1
Arrives in Washington 10 Mar *[KYODO]* 1
Meets With Secretary of State *[KYODO]* 1
Government, U.S. Agree To End Satellite Talks *[KYODO]* 2
Kaifu Begins Cabinet-Level Meeting on SII *[KYODO]* 2
MITI Industry Plan To 'Stress' Infrastructure *[KYODO]* 2
BOJ, Bank of England Agree on Coordination *[KYODO]* 3
Shevardnadze Delays Visit Until Baker Meeting *[KYODO]* 3
USSR To Press for Cut in Salmon Catch Quota *[KYODO]* 3
Government Extends Y500 Million Loan to PRC *[KYODO]* 3
Nakayama Pledges Early Assistance to Nicaragua *[KYODO]* 3
Nicaraguan Adviser: Aid 'May Come Too Late' *[KYODO]* 4
Telephone Links With Cambodia To Be Resumed *[KYODO]* 4
Doi 'Assured' of Reelection as JSP Head *[KYODO]* 5
Further on Doi Reelection *[KYODO]* 5
Government Fines Recruit's Ezoe 2 Billion Yen *[KYODO]* 5
Forum Participants Assail Environmental Actions *[KYODO]* 6
Conference on Room Temperature Fusion Opens *[KYODO]* 6

Mongolia

Further on Hunger Strike; Politburo Resignation 7
Sodnom Meets Hunger Strikers *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 7
Thousands Demonstrate in Capital *[AFP]* 7
Strikers Say Politburo 'Incapable' *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 8
Batmonh Proposes Politburo Resign *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 8
Hunger Strike To End *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 9
Political Parties Issue Declaration *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 9
Plenum Urged To Counter 'Stalinism' in Program *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 9
Plenum Opens 12 Mar; Batmonh Delivers Speech *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 9
Ruling, Opposition Parties Attend News Briefing *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 11
Central Committee Termed 'Incapable' *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 11
Soviet Union Asked To Annul Mongolian Debts *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 11

North Korea

Envoy Denies Kim Il-song Resignation Rumors *[Tehran IRNA]* 12
U.S. Stages Nuclear Air Strike Exercise *[KCNA]* 12
Newspaper Denounces 'Team Spirit' Exercises *[KCNA]* 12
NODONG SINMUN on U.S. Arms Buildup *[KCNA]* 13
Japanese Accused of Joining U.S. 'Strategy' *[KCNA]* 13
Ministry Issues 'Concrete Wall' Memorandum *[KCNA]* 14
Commentary Calls Tunnel Discovery 'Fabrication' *[Pyongyang Radio]* 14
NODONG SINMUN Assails Party Merger *[KCNA]* 16
Former South Politicians Call for Struggle *[KCNA]* 16

Amnesty International Report on ROK Cited *[KCNA]* 17
NODONG SINMUN Decries Student Arrests *[KCNA]* 17
Indian Marxist Delegation Ends Pyongyang Visit *[KCNA]* 18
Bulgarian Minister Sends Solidarity Letter *[KCNA]* 18
O Chin-u Greets New Romanian Defense Minister *[KCNA]* 18
Information Cooperation Pact Signed in Hanoi *[KCNA]* 18
Kim Yun-hyok Meets Cuban Machine Delegation *[KCNA]* 18
Preparations Under Way for SPA Election *[KCNA]* 18
Book Published Explaining Slogans on Trees *[KCNA]* 18
Increased Coal Mine Production Reported *[KCNA]* 19
New Tower Increases Ammonia Production *[KCNA]* 19
Factories in Pyongyang Producing New Robots *[KCNA]* 19
'Stockbreeding Workteam Movement' Holds Meeting *[KCNA]* 19
Leaders Mark International Women's Day 7 Mar *[KCNA]* 20
Paper Lauds Party's Leadership, Work System *[KCNA]* 21
Newspaper Stresses Need for Revolutionization *[Pyongyang Radio]* 22
NODONG SINMUN on Collectivist Spirit *[KCNA]* 27

South Korea

Foreign Minister Views PRC, USSR Relations *[YONHAP]* 27
Choe Ho-chung on Upcoming Five-Nation Tour *[YONHAP]* 28
PRC Reportedly Shelves Talks on Trade Office *[Seoul TV]* 29
Official on Seoul-Bejing 'High-Level' Contact *[YONHAP]* 29
Jiang Zemin To Arrive in Pyongyang 14 Mar *[HANGUK ILBO 12 Mar]* 29
Pyongyang Bans Entry of Foreign Tourists *[HANGUK ILBO 10 Mar]* 29
Proposal To Invite North Scholars Approved *[THE KOREA HERALD 11 Mar]* 29
Government Changes Cross-Recognition Policy *[CHUNGANG ILBO 10 Mar]* 30
North May Begin 'Peace Offensive' Toward South *[CHOSON ILBO 12 Mar]* 30
South Prepares for North's 'Peace Offensive' *[YONHAP]* 31
Paper Urges North-South Talks on Disarmament *[HANGYORE SINMUN 6 Mar]* 31
Moscow-Seoul Air Route Not To Stop in China *[YONHAP]* 32
Hyundai Corp Planning Siberian Coal Venture *[THE KOREA TIMES 8 Mar]* 33
Joint Soviet Rubber Plant Venture Planned *[YONHAP]* 33
Economic Exchanges May Prod Moscow Politically *[THE KOREA HERALD 7 Mar]* 33
'Cool-Headed' Handling of Soviet Ties Urged *[TONG-A ILBO 6 Mar]* 34
Polish Colonels Inspect 'Team Spirit' Exercise 35
Radio Report Previews Visit *[Seoul Radio]* 35
Further on Observation Duties *[YONHAP]* 35
Joint Communications Communique With Hungary *[Budapest MTI]* 35
Official Discusses Trade Ties With Hungary *[Budapest MTI]* 35
Yugoslav Envoy Arrives To Open Embassy *[YONHAP]* 36
Police To Strengthen Guard at U.S. Facilities *[Seoul Radio]* 36
Parties Debate Combined Defense Command Bill *[THE KOREA TIMES 9 Mar]* 36
No Tae-u Calls for 'Watertight Security' *[YONHAP]* 37
No To Deal Sternly With Unlawful Labor Action *[THE KOREA TIMES 9 Mar]* 37
Denial Issued on Early Cabinet Shuffle *[THE KOREA TIMES 3 Mar]* 38
Government Moves Against 'Pseudo-Journalists' *[YONHAP]* 38
Loyalists Want Chon's Exile To End in April *[THE KOREA TIMES 8 Mar]* 38
Party Leader Kim Tae-chung on Restructuring *[THE KOREA TIMES 9 Mar]* 38
Dissident Group Decides Not To Form Party *[THE KOREA TIMES 6 Mar]* 39
Writer Analyzes Chonminnyon's Future Course *[CHUNGANG ILBO 5 Mar]* 39
Dissidents' Working Through Politics Welcomed *[THE KOREA TIMES 7 Mar]* 40
Total Foreign Debt for 1989 Declined *[YONHAP]* 41
Daily Reports Push for New TV Network *[YONHAP]* 41

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Thai Deputy Prime Minister Departs 9 Mar *[Rangoon Radio]* 42

Thailand Asked To Check Goods After Explosion *[Bangkok THE NATION 10 Mar]* 42
Martial Law Power Revoked in 14 Townships *[Rangoon Radio]* 42
Kachin Party Disputes Report on Suu Kyi *[Delhi International]* 43
Insurgents Reported 'Disrupting Regional Peace' 43
Attack Festival in Bilin *[Rangoon Radio]* 43
Blast Derails Train *[Rangoon Radio]* 43
Border Fighting Between Rebel Factions Escalates *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 21 Feb]* 43

Cambodia

U.S. Position on Human Rights Criticized *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 43
Hun Sen Favors International Control of Camps *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 44
Hun Sen Comments on Thai Role in Conflict *[Paris LE MONDE 10 Mar]* 45
Resistance Notes Continuing Soviet Military Aid 45
VONADK Analysis 45
Soviet Envoy Comments *[AFP]* 46
ANS Issues Statement *[Radio VOK]* 47
Thai Officer Says SRV Troops in Cambodia *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 11 Mar]* 47
Sihanouk Says Fighting Around Angkor Wat *[AFP]* 47
ANS Forces Capture Positions in Srey Snam *[Radio VOK]* 48
ANS Reports Phnom Penh To Launch Offensive *[Bangkok THE NATION 10 Mar]* 48
Sihanouk To Make Personal Trip to Beijing *[AFP]* 49
May Stay Longer *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 12 Mar]* 49

Indonesia

Suharto Congratulates Mandela, Expresses Support *[Jakarta Radio]* 49
Businesses Urged To Explore Soviet Opportunities *[THE JAKARTA POST 20 Feb]* 49
Military Cooperation With Australia Discussed *[Jakarta Radio]* 50
Editorial Blames Khmer Rouge for Failed Talks *[MERDEKA 2 Mar]* 50

Laos

Phoumi Vongvichit Attends Vientiane Conference *[KPL]* 51
Sisavat Keobounphan Promotes Vientiane Officers *[KPL]* 51
Sisavat Keobounphan Attends Women's Day Meeting *[Vientiane Radio]* 51
Sisavat Keobounphan Visits Vientiane Farmers *[KPL]* 51
Meeting Held With Thai Military Committee *[Vientiane Radio]* 52
Education Minister Returns From Thailand *[KPL]* 52
Article Urges Party Members To Improve Quality *[Vientiane Radio]* 52
Bank Loans Granted to Vientiane Producers *[KPL]* 53

Philippines

Manglapus Ouster From Bases Panel Sought *[PHILIPPINE NEWSDAY 12 Mar]* 53
Students Begin Four-Day Antibases March *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 12 Mar]* 54
Communists Tie Fighting to Bases Extension *[Manila Radio]* 54
Editorial Examines Dependence on U.S. Support *[PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 12 Mar]* 54
USSR 'Understands' Aquino's Trip Cancellation *[Quezon City Radio]* 55
Roppongi Property Bidding Situation Updated *[Manila Radio]* 55
Rebels Vow To Crush Aquino Before Term Ends *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 12 Mar]* 55
Military Officers Polled on Propriety of Coups *[THE MANILA TIMES 12 Mar]* 56
Communists Invite Rebel Troops To Join Them *[AFP]* 57
Three Rebel Soldiers Charged With Rebellion *[Manila Radio]* 57
Witnesses Refuse To Help in Investigations *[Manila Radio]* 57
'No Whitewash' Said in Probe of General's Death *[Manila Radio]* 57
Aguinaldo Withdraws Offer To Surrender *[Manila Radio]* 58
Aquino on Confirmation of Cabinet Secretaries *[Manila Radio]* 58
Aquino on Reconciliation Program, Police Bill *[Manila Radio]* 58
Aquino Approves Development Fund for Catanduanes *[Manila Radio]* 58
'Leading' NPA Member Surrenders in Quezon *[Manila Radio]* 59

Government To Increase Interest Rates *[PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 10 Mar]* 59
Development Program Accords Signed With UNDP *[Manila Radio]* 59

Thailand

Chawalit Announces March Visit to Vietnam *[BANGKOK POST 11 Mar]* 60
400 Burmese Repatriated After Myawadi Blast *[AFP]* 60
SRV, Heng Samrin Blamed for Failed Peace Talks *[MATICHON 6 Mar]* 61
Editorial Favors Proposed Neutral Refugee Camps *[THE NATION 8 Mar]* 62
Nation Expected To Join NIC Ranks in 5 Years *[THE NATION 8 Mar]* 62
Poll Shows Chatchai Government Popularity Drops *[THE NATION 7 Mar]* 63
Editorial Urges Chatchai To 'Get Tough' *[BANGKOK POST 5 Mar]* 63
Corruption Board To Investigate Finance Minister *[THE NATION 9 Mar]* 64
Future Army Chief Suchinda To Avoid Politics *[BANGKOK POST 6 Mar]* 64
New Bank Chief on Nation's Financial Position *[Bangkok Radio]* 65

Vietnam

AFP Reports Opening of Party Plenum 12 Mar 65
Possible 'Landmark Shift' 66
Discussions Held To Present Ideas on Platform 66
Interior Sector Studies Draft *[Hanoi Radio]* 66
Khanh Hoa Holds Conference *[Hanoi Radio]* 67
Conference on Nationalities Task of Provinces *[Hanoi Radio]* 67
Anti-Negativism Movement Results Reviewed *[Hanoi Radio]* 67
Le Quang Dao Addresses Physicians' Day Meeting *[Hanoi Radio]* 69
Le Duc Anh Stops Over in Moscow, Meets Yazov *[VNA]* 70
Agreement on Oil Exploration Signed With Sweden *[Hanoi Radio]* 70
Hanoi Comments on Nicaraguan Election Results *[Hanoi International]* 70

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Government Seeks Full Control of Submarine Base *[AFP]* 72
Government Welcomes Lithuanian Independence *[AFP]* 72

Fiji

New Immigration Laws To Affect Foreign Investors *[AFP]* 72

Papua New Guinea

Government Troops Begin To Leave Bougainville *[Melbourne International]* 73
Rebels Assume Control *[Melbourne International]* 73

Japan

Takeshita Visit to United States Reported

Pre-Departure Kaifu Meeting

OW0903132490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1313 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO)—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu asked former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Friday to convey to U.S. leaders he is to meet in Washington shortly that Japan is doing its utmost to remove structural barriers on trade and investment between Japan and the United States. Kaifu met Takeshita on the eve of Takeshita's departure for Washington on Saturday.

In an hour-long meeting at his official residence, Kaifu asked Takeshita to convey his intention when Takeshita meets U.S. President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker on Monday. Kaifu said the ongoing negotiations with the U.S. on structural impediments to trade and investment is not a problem facing only his cabinet.

The Japanese Government is trying to map out a draft solution to the issue through its foreign, finance, and trade ministries, he said. Noting that Japan is lacking a sufficient system to tackle such trade negotiations, Takeshita said the prime minister should call on his Liberal Democratic Party to help settle U.S.-Japan trade issues, while strengthening the power of the prime minister's secretariat.

During U.S.-Japan summit talks held March 2-3 in Palm Springs, California, Kaifu told Bush he will give top priority to settlement of the SII.

Takeshita Leaves for U.S.

OW1003043790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0245 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita left for the United States and Brazil Saturday to hold talks with U.S. leaders on economic matters and attend an inauguration ceremony for Brazilian President-elect Fernando Collor de Mello. Takeshita, accompanied by former Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi and other officials, will meet U.S. President George Bush, Secretary of State James Baker and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney in Washington on Monday and Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady on Tuesday.

His talks with U.S. officials will focus on how to solve structural impediments between the two countries.

He will then visit Brazil to attend an inauguration ceremony for the Brazilian president.

He will return to Japan on March 20.

Arrives in Washington 10 Mar

OW1003152690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1450 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Washington, March 10 KYODO—Japan's former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita arrived in Washington Saturday morning for talks with U.S. leaders on bilateral trade economic matters.

Takeshita will meet U.S. President George Bush, Secretary of State James Baker, and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney on Monday and Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady on Tuesday.

Meets With Secretary of State

OW1203052890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Washington, March 11 KYODO—Visiting former Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker on Sunday agreed that measures to be taken to remove structural impediments to trade and investment are the "most imminent and pressing issue" facing the two nations. The agreement came at their 90-minute meeting at a golf course on the outskirts of Washington where they discussed the bilateral trade issues known as the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII), Japanese sources said.

Touching on a mid-term report on the matter to be compiled around mid-April, Baker expressed his strong wish for "as many improvements as possible" in the report. Takeshita is scheduled on Monday afternoon to meet President George Bush, who is expected to press him for a prompt solution on the matter, the sources said.

At the meeting, Baker said the SII talks are as important as the so-called September 1985 "Plaza Accord" to drive down the dollar's value against the yen That agreement was reached between Takeshita, who was the finance minister at that time, and Baker, who was then the secretary of the treasury.

The Takeshita-Baker meeting specifically touched on expansion of public spending by the Japanese Government, stricter use of the Antimonopoly Law, and deregulation of Japan's distribution system, including the abolition of legislation governing the opening of large retail shops.

Baker did not touch on the issue of opening up the Japanese market for supercomputers, forest products, or artificial satellites, all of which are subject to "Section 301" of the 1988 U.S. Omnibus Trade Law stipulating retaliation against what the U.S. deems to be unfair trade practices. Takeshita reportedly told Baker that such possible retaliation is not acceptable. Takeshita also told Baker that Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu understood the serious nature of the structural impediments issue.

Government, U.S. Agree To End Satellite Talks

OW0903153490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO)—Japan and the United States agreed Friday to conclude trade talks over Japan's satellite procurement during a working-level meeting to be held next week in Washington, government officials said. U.S. Ambassador to Japan Michael Armacost and Posts and Telecommunications Minister Takashi Fukaya agreed that next week's two-day meeting will be the last chance the two countries have to settle the dispute, the officials said. The U.S. last year cited Japan's Government procurement of satellites as an "unfair" trade practice.

The U.S. has been threatening to take retaliatory action under the 1988 U.S. Trade Act if the talks produce no results.

In the meeting with Fukaya, Armacost urged Japan to open the satellite market, arguing that giving an equal business opportunity to U.S. companies will benefit Japanese consumers. Fukaya said Japan is considering measures to settle the issue, but he did not cite specifics, the officials said.

In the talks between experts from the two countries held on February 27, Japan proposed to open to foreign companies the procurement of CS4 satellite parts which are already available commercially. But the U.S. side refused to accept the proposal, saying the definition of commercially available parts are not clear.

The Posts and Telecommunications Ministry has not yet revealed what new proposals it will make at the Washington meeting next week.

The U.S. negotiators are demanding that Japan buy an entire satellite from the U.S. since U.S. products are better in terms of cost and quality.

If the talks break down, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu will be forced to make a "political decision," political analysts said.

Kaifu Begins Cabinet-Level Meeting on SII

OW1003044790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0317 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu Saturday summoned four Japanese cabinet ministers to a Tokyo hotel for a first round of ministerial-level talks to compile a mid-term report on measures to be taken to remove structural impediments to trade and investment. The four are Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, Minister of International Trade and Industry Kabun Muto, and Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto.

The move is in line with an undertaking made by Kaifu during his summit meeting in California with U.S. President George Bush last weekend to tackle the problem of structural adjustment under discussuion at bilateral trade talks known as the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII). In his meeting with Bush, Kaifu expressed his determination to solve the issue as the "most important issue facing the cabinet."

The ministers briefed Kaifu on the progress made so far in the bilateral discussions. They specifically touched on the stricter use of the Antimonopoly Law, deregulations in Japan's distribution system, including the abolition of legislation governing opening of large retail shops, and expansion of public spending by the Japanese government.

Further ministerial-level discussions are expected to be held to draw up the interim report before early April, government sources said.

MITI Industry Plan To 'Stress' Infrastructure

OW0903021790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1428 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 8 KYODO—Upgrading Japan's infrastructure should be the most important goal of the nation's industrial policy in the 1990s, sources at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Thursday. MITI's blueprint for Japan's industrial policy in the 1990s, to be released soon, will stress the importance of giving a higher priority to the interests of the people over the interests of companies, the sources said.

"It is now natural that Japan's industrial policy will place more emphasis on bolstering the infrastructure," one source said. MITI's policy shift comes in response to growig criticism that Japanese companies are thriving at the expense of employees' living standards.

In the so-called Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) trade talks, the United States has called on Japan to spend more on boosting its social capital. The blueprint is based on the perception that company growth does not necessarily result in higher living standards, the sources said.

To increase asset allocations to the public and to individuals, the report will urge a cut in company reserves and an increase in spending to improve the infrastructure, including sewers, parks, public parking lots, roads, airports, and waste-disposing facilities, the sources said. In addition, the blueprint will advocate a wide range of high-tech public projects, such as magnetically levitated high-speed trains and a digital telecommunications network.

To finance such projects, the blueprint will propose additional issuance of government bonds and wider use of tax-exempted bonds issued by local governments, the sources said. It also will call for reviewing allotments of public works expenses to tailor the budget to modern needs, they said.

BOJ, Bank of England Agree on Coordination

OW1003075090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0706 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] London, March 9 KYODO—Bank of Japan [BOJ] Governor Yasushi Mieno agreed with Bank of England Governor Robert Leigh-Pemberton Friday to continue coordinated action to check a further rise in the U.S. dollar, financial sources said. Mieno also told Leigh-Pemberton that the Japanese Central Bank may decide on a hike in its official discount rate in the near future amid a rising fear of inflation, the sources said.

Details of the meeting were not made public, but the two discussed a wide range of international monetary issues, the sources said.

Mieno visited Britain for the first time as a Central Bank governor since taking office last December. Mieno will leave London Saturday to attend a monthly governor's meeting of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) in Basel, Switzerland, on Monday.

Shevardnadze Delays Visit Until Baker Meeting

OW1203113090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 (KYODO)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Japan will be delayed until after he meets with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker in the first week of April, a top Foreign Ministry official said Monday. Soviet Ambassador to Japan Nikolay Solovyev notified the ministry of the delay of the visit, which was originally scheduled for this month, the official said.

Shevardnadze may come to Japan even later when he and Baker decide to hold another talk after their meeting early next month, the official added. "I consider the postponement solely due to Soviet domestic political situations," said the official, who asked not to be named.

"The Soviet Union is undergoing significant transition and is putting priority, accordingly, to its policies," he remarked.

The official downplayed speculation that Japan-Soviet relations would be set back by the delay, noting that bilateral relations are much better than a year before. Japan expressed hopes that Shevardnadze would be able to visit Japan at an early date, the official said.

USSR To Press for Cut in Salmon Catch Quota

OW0903020790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1409 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 8 KYODO—Japan and the Soviet Union will open negotiations Tuesday in Tokyo on northwestern Pacific salmon catch quotas and related matters in 1990, government sources said Thursday. The sources said Japan will seek a salmon haul quota exceeding the 15,000 tons set for 1989. Japan will also try to hold down the "fishery cooperation fee" it pays to the Soviet Union.

The Soviets in 1988 called for a ban on offshore fishing for salmon spawned in Soviet rivers from 1992. Under the policy, it is likely the Soviets will press for a heavy cut in the Japanese catch quota for the coming year, the sources said.

Since 1984, the Japanese catch quota for salmon has been phased down annually, to 15,000 tons in 1989 from 40,000 tons or above in 1984. In 1986, the quota was set at 24,500 tons.

Government Extends Y500 Million Loan to PRC

OW0903110990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO)—Japan exchanged notes Friday with China on the extension of a 500 million yen loan to help that country increase food production, the Foreign Ministry said. Ministry officials described the aid as being aimed at helping improve the Chinese people's basic livelihood.

The aid falls outside Japan's planned but currently frozen third yen credit package to China for fiscal 1990-95, totaling about 810 billion yen, the officials said. Japan has been holding back on new aid to China in concert with the Western bloc' protest against the military crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing's Tiananmen Square last June. The latest aid will be used to help China increase rice and wheat production in Guizhou and Sichuan Provinces under the country's Seventh Five-Year Development Program, which ends this year, the ministry officials said.

The loan is also the last of Japan's outstanding economic aid projects for China, concluded before the Tiananmen incident, the officials said. Last December, Japan extended a 4,876 million yen grant for four outstanding aid projects, including one for medical equipment at a Shanghai hospital.

Nakayama Pledges Early Assistance to Nicaragua

OW0903112690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1100 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO)—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Friday told three top advisors to Nicaraguan President-elect Violeta Chamorro that Japan plans to send an economic mission to Nicaragua at an early date after Chamorro's inauguration on April 25. The advisors, visiting here Thursday through Sunday at the ministry's invitation, handed Nakayama a letter from Chamorro, thanking Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu for his congratulatory message on her election victory and expressing hope that bilateral ties in the economic, cultural and scientific areas will expand.

Japan considers Chamorro's victory a significant step toward promoting peace and stability in Central America, and which will have a positive impact ideologically throughout the region, said Mitsuo Sakaba, head of the ministry's second Latin American and Caribbean division. "It is important to support the government of Chamorro, who was elected through a democratic process," Sakaba said.

On Nicaragua's request for urgent economic aid, Nakayama said Japan will study the report of the mission before deciding assistance measures. The advisors specifically noted materials to ensure planting which begins in April and May, including crop seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, cooperation to resolve Nicaragua's 12-billion-dollar foreign debt and establish better education system.

Japan has not extended substantial assistance to Nicaragua since 1979 when Sandanistas came to power, except for grant aid for natural disaster relief in 1988. Chamorro expressed hope that Kaifu and Nakayama will attend her inauguration. Nakayama, citing tight schedule, said it is difficult for them personally to go to Nicaragua at the time but promised to send an envoy.

The advisors noted that since Chamorro's election victory, Cuba has announced suspension of military aid to Sandanistas and El Salvador's guerrilla organization is making a move for political settlement of the regional conflict. The three are Alfredo Cesar, close aide to Chamorro, Francisco Mayorga, her economic adviser, and Ernesto Palazio, her private representative in Washington.

Japan sent six persons to Nicaragua to help monitor the elections there last month.

Nicaraguan Adviser: Aid 'May Come Too Late'

OW1003082390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0602 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO—The incoming Nicaraguan administration is concerned that Japanese economic assistance may come too late to help out during its crucial early months, a top aide to President-Elect Violeta Chamorro said Saturday. "We are going to face very difficult moments in the first few months and we need as much emergency support as we can get," Alfredo Cesar said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

But he said Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama had indicated in a meeting Friday that Japan would be unable to act quickly due to time-consuming budget procedures.

Cesar said that Chamorro will need an estimated 150 million dollars worth of aid immediately to purchase agricultural supplies in time for the May planting season, as well as several times that amount to fill the empty coffers at the Central Bank.

Cesar, here until Sunday as part of a three-member mission, said Chamorro's plans to make Japan the first overseas destination reflects her intention of diversifying economic cooperation. "The idea is that without losing the support of the Soviet Union we are going to reactivate cooperation with the West—Canada, Japan and Europe," Cesar said.

Other reasons for putting a priority on Japan are admiration for Japan's postwar economic achievements, and because Japan has not been a major frontline player in East-West relations, he said. "The government has decided to have good relations with all countries without consideration of political ideologies," said Cesar, who served as president of the Central Bank during the early years of the Sandinista government, and later joined the leadership of the contra rebels.

Japanese aid to Nicaragua ground to a halt after the Sandinista government came to power in 1979. The leftist Sandinista government of President Daniel Ortega was voted out of power in February making way for Chamorros's 14-party National Opposition Union. Chamorro takes office on April 25.

Chamorro's first two tasks are achieving national reconciliation among the Sandinista Army and U.S.-supported contra rebels, and revitalizing the declining economy, Cesar said.

Cesar cited "economic freedom" and "economic democracy" as Chamorro's key economic concepts. "We are going toward a market economy that will be efficient and competitive at the international level," he said.

Cesar said peasants would be free again to decide what to plant and whom to sell to, but that the government would try to avoid big monopolies.

A plan to build a "second Panama canal" is unrealistic, Cesar said. The idea was originally floated by the Sandinista government and had attracted some interest in Japan.

Telephone Links With Cambodia To Be Resumed

OW0803201890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1305 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 8 KYODO—Japan's international telecommunications giant, KDD, will resume telephone communication with Cambodia via Moscow on Friday, breaking a 15-year phone blackout, the company announced Thursday.

The resumption of telecommunications with the country as made possible by the reopening of telephone service between the Soviet Union and Cambodia late last year, KDD said. Operator-assisted calls will cost 2,880 yen for the first three minutes and 480 yen for each additional minute, the company said.

Doi 'Assured' of Reelection as JSP Head

OW0903132190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO)—Takako Doi was assured of her reelection Friday as head of Japan's main opposition Japan Socialist Party [JSP], party officials said. No other candidate but Doi filed as a candidate in the JSP leadership race during seven hours of registration that opened Friday.

There will be no balloting among the party's 100,000 members eligible to vote in the election, since Doi is the sole candidate, the officials said. The JSP will officially confirm Doi's reelection at a party convention April 3-5 for her third two-year term of office as chairwoman of the party's leadership body, the Central Executive Committee.

Doi, 61, succeeded Masashi Ishibashi as JSP leader in September 1986 after the party suffered a major loss in the double election for both houses of the Diet two months before. She was reelected to a second term in December 1988. As the first woman politician to head a major political party in Japan, Doi helped the JSP bounce back from its two decades of waning strength.

The JSP under Doi scored major gains in the House of Councillors election in July 1989 and in the House of Representatives election in February.

Further on Doi Reelection

OW0903175390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO)—Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairwoman Takako Doi was reelected head of Japan's largest opposition party Friday, unopposed. Doi officially will begin her two-year third term when she is named the head of the party at the party's congress on April 3-5.

Shortly after her reelection, Doi told reporters she will make every effort to promote the JSP to a level of having the capability of taking the reins of government. She repeated her call for rank-and-file party officials to reform party policies, revamp party organization, create action programs, and recruit quality personnel.

Doi also said she plans to visit France in late April to attend a symposium to be held in the French Parliament. Doi, the first Japanese woman to head a major political party in Japan, said she wants to meet French President Francois Mitterrand to discuss "international affairs." Doi said she was invited to France by the Franco-Japan Journalists Association when a high-ranking JSP official visited the country last October.

Asked about her feelings about the reelection, Doi said: "I first hesitated over whether I should run for the election because I thought it was an appropriate time to step down." Doi said she changed her mind as no rivals had emerged.

She first assumed the party leadership in 1986, beating her closest rival, Tetsu Ueda. She has since helped to stem JSP declines that continued for the two preceding years, leading the party to three major election victories—in the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly and the House of Councillors in July last year and in the House of Representatives in February this year.

Government Fines Recruit's Ezoe 2 Billion Yen

OW1203113790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 (KYODO)—Hiromasa Ezoe, a key figure in the recruit stock-trading and payoff scandal, has been ordered to pay some 2 billion yen in back taxes on 3.1 billion yen income earned in 1986, tax authorities said Monday. Ezoe, the founder and former chairman of the information conglomerate, Recruit Co., is charged with bribing leading politicians and businessmen in connection with recruits employment placement business.

Recruit Cosmos Co., the real estate arm of Recruit Co., issued 7.01 million new shares of stock in April 1985, according to a statement presented by public prosecutors to the Tokyo District Court, which is handling the influence-peddling case. Of the total, 700,000 issues of stock were given to 77 people, including Takao Fujinami former chief cabinet secretary. The stock was funneled through five firms before it went public, the prosecutors' statement said.

Recipients reportedly made large profits from the resale of the stock after it went public.

Fujinami, a member of the House of Representatives, is accused of receiving from Ezoe a bribe in the form of Recruit Cosmos shares in exchange for his support of the employment business. Prosecutors said the Recruit Cosmos shares were channeled to recipients directly through Ezoe's hands, though official contracts showed they were purchased through the five firms.

Tax authorities judged that the stock dealings were arranged individually by Ezoe, and that he netted about 1.8 billion yen from the resale of the 700,000 issues before distributing them to influential figures, it said.

Ezoe paid only about 74 million yen of income tax in 1986 on 1.8 billion of income he declared to have earned from stock investment in a company different from Recruit Cosmos in 1986, because the amount was within the tax-exempt level of 50 stock dealings of up to 200,000 issues annually, the authorities said. However, the profits netted by Ezoe in two stock deals, when combined, exceeded the tax-exempt limit, it said.

As a result, Ezoe failed to declare 3.1 billion yen in stock investment profits totaling 3.6 billion yen minus interest on debts and other miscellaneous tax-exempt business expenses, authorities said.

Forum Participants Assail Environmental Actions

OW1003151690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1420 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO—Southeast Asian activists and lawyers assailed Japanese corporations for contributing to the environmental destruction of their nations Saturday and called for reduced consumption and laws to stem the damage. Representatives from Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines described polluted rivers and diseased children as the result of local corporate operations on the first day of a two-day international forum sponsored by the Japan Federation of Bar Associations.

Lawyers from the federation's environment committee completed inspections of several Southeast Asian sites late last year aimed at developing legal strategies to check the export of environmental damage.

Philippine lawyer Grizelda Mayo-Anda said that Japanese companies backing a copper smelting operation on central Leyte Island contributed to the increased incidence of asthma, bronchitis, and other lung problems from the smelter's toxic emissions.

Trading Houses Marubeni, Sumitomo, and C. Itoh, Mayo-Anda said, own 32 percent of the Philippine Pasar Enterprise while government and local corporate funding make up the rest. Funds from the Export-Import Bank of Japan backed infrastructure projects to pave the way for the smelter, she said. "A type of acid rain sometimes falls," she said, "many complain of difficulty in breathing and eye pain." The massive intake and outflow of water used by the smelter has raised the surrounding water temperature by 12 C endangering marine life, she said.

Protestations by Marubeni officials that their noninvolvement in daily operations exempt them from responsibility would not hold up under Japanese statutes, lawyer Hirohisa Nagao said. Philippine environmental statutes have done little to stem the pollution with protests from the local city council going unheeded in Manila, he said.

The forum also featured explanations from Jok Jan Evong, a Kayan native from Malaysia's Sarawak Province, about how the logging of trees bound for Japan has diminished food sources of his people. The Kayan have joined the Penan, who live in the same forests, in setting up blockades to stop timber trucks. "What caused this problem," Evong said, "is the huge consumption of tropical wood." He appealed to Japan, which imports most of the timber cut in the Sarawak region, to limit its intake of wood.

Thai Professor Surapol Sudara issued a similar call for Japan to reduce its appetite for timber. Heavy logging in his country has been linked to a reduction in rainfall in the bare-cut regions, he said. Sudara also pointed to salt-polluted rivers resulting from the mining of industrial-use rock salt bound for Japan.

Local fishing grounds also face destruction as the tracts of mangrove forests which ecologically sustain them are replaced with ponds to raise shrimp for export to Japan, he said. Sudara, saying he was "sick and tired" of Japanese companies which pointed to their compliance with Thai statutes in response to complaints, called for the extension of Japanese environmental regulations to Japanese-backed corporate operations abroad.

The forum winds up Sunday when lawyers issue proposals for legal restraints to halt environmental damage from corporate activities and official development assistance projects.

Conference on Room Temperature Fusion Opens

OW2702090890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0550 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Osaka, Feb. 27 KYODO—Japanese scientists began a two-day conference on Tuesday to discuss methods for creating room temperature nuclear fusion, researchers financially backed by the Ministry of Education said. The participants will hold talks on ways to devise simple methods to measure the as yet nonexistent phenomenon of room temperature nuclear fusion, the researchers said.

The conference will discuss academic papers and experimental research on room temperature nuclear fusion work being carried out at laboratories for the past one year, forum officials said. The academic meeting, sponsored by a group of researchers supported by the ministry, includes experts from universities and national research institutes throughout Japan.

A breakthrough discovery in room temperature nuclear fusion could end reliance on fossil fuels and supply continuous energy for all the world's needs, scientists believe.

Last autumn, groups in Britain and the United States announced one after the other that researchers are continuing to conduct experiments and develop theories toward room temperature nuclear fusion, the officials said.

In Japan, the Ministry of Education has funded universities and research institutes with about 50 million yen to pursue room temperature fusion, research which has not brought any rewarding results as of yet, the officials said. Thirty-two Japanese scientists will report results of their work including that on the electrolytic analysis of heavy hydrogen absorbed by palladium and titanium electrodes during the theoretical room temperature nuclear fusion process.

They will also report on methods to measure energy discharge as the palladium absorbs heavy hydrogen gases, and on the detection of neutrons, or energy as means to prove nuclear fusion.

While scientists worldwide have yet to achieve room temperature nuclear fusion, many have hopes of a breakthrough in the near future, experts say.

Mongolia

Further on Hunger Strike; Politburo Resignation

Sodnom Meets Hunger Strikers

OW0903123190 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0913 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] The hunger strike of a group of the Mongolian Democratic Association members continues at the Central Sukhe Bator Square. It started on March 7 with 11 members of the Mongolian Democratic Association and, today Friday March 9, the number of hunger strikers increased to 23, including one woman. On March 8, representatives of the hunger strike had a two hour dialogue with the Prime Minister Sodnom and his deputy Byambasuren, which was transmitted over national TV.

The subject of their discussion was the group's demands of informalizing the [word indistinct] and the Mongolian Student's Union [words indistinct] extraordinary National Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party for settling the problem of separating party from the state, institute a provisional people's hural by elaborating and approving the Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic. Mr. Sodnom and Byambasuren have acknowledged the needs of coming away to a multiparty system, while the committee of the ruling party intended to identify their positions of the ruling party and opposition forces on these questions.

Officials declared that the institution of a provisional people's hural would be a violation of the Constitution, as the term of the Great People's Hural, constituted in 1986, hasn't yet expired.

The [words indistinct] insisted on the dissolution of the Great People's Hural [words indistinct] to elaborate on the [words indistinct]. Prime Minister Sodnom proposed to set up a joint commission on elaborating a new constitution, law on elections, and law on political parties.

[Word indistinct] opponents [word indistinct] a joint commission and demanded the institution of a provisional people's hural, with equal involvement of all political parties.

The general secretary of the Mongolian Students' Union, Bold, expressed dissatisfaction with the outcome of the dialogue and declared his support for the continued hunger strike of the Mongolian Democratic Association members.

As (?declared) on March 8, hunger strikers may still picket the headquarters of the Political Bureau of the Mongolian People's Party Central Committee. The statement was called [words indistinct] leaders the height of political irresponsibilty [words indistinct] legislation.

The hunger strike will continue until the first [word indistinct] of the Political Bureau ends its session. [words indistinct]

Thousands Demonstrate in Capital

HK0903135090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1319 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (AFP)—Thousands of demonstrators took to the streets of Ulaanbaator on Friday to show support for hunger-strikers entering the third day of their fast in the Mongolian capital, witnesses contacted by phone said.

Students meanwhile launched an indefinite boycott of classes to back opposition demands for an end to the 69-year monopoly on power of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), they added.

A dialogue continued between Prime Minister Dumaagiyn Sodnom and leaders of the four opposition parties, but behind closed doors unlike talks Thursday broadcast on television, a Mongolian Foreign Ministry spokesman said. The spokesman said the two sides had not reached a compromise by nightfall Friday.

The opposition is demanding the collective resignation of the Central Committee of the ruling communist MPRP, as well as the establishment of an interim national assembly charged with organising free elections.

The students launched their boycott of classes to press these demands, which are due to be discussed by the Central Committee of the MPRP in a meeting brought forward to Monday from the originally scheduled March 20 gathering.

All day thousands of people gathered in central Ulaanbaator's Sukhe Bator Square to show their support for about 20 hunger strikers stretched out on camp beds in the plaza and to hear speakers calling for the fall of the regime.

Ten members of the opposition Mongolian Democratic Association (MDA) began the hunger strike Wednesday, and their number had doubled by Friday, the witnesses reached from here said.

The hunger strikers, who have said they were willing to starve to death for their cause, spread banners on the ground spelling out their demands, and a stream of well-wishers filing by seemed endless, the witnesses added.

A Western diplomat in Ulaanbaator said the government in Mongolia—the world's second oldest communist state, after the Soviet Union—was apparently taking the situation "very seriously."

Other observers described the events in Mongolia as a veritable race between the government and the opposition, both of which were determined to put radical political reforms into action.

On Thursday, Mr. Sodnom offered a new concession to the opposition, proposing that they take part in writing a new constitution that would satisfy most of its demands.

The MPRP has committed itself to changing the constitution by June in order to end its monopoly on power, recognize multi-party politics and allow free elections to be organized, according to officials.

Strikers Say Politburo 'Incapable'

OW1103113090 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Report by unidentified station correspondent filed from the "hunger strike" at the Central Sukhe Bator Square in Ulaanbaatar on 9 March; passages in italics are recorded remarks by unidentified man speaking Mongolian, fading into announcer's English translation]

[Text] In our previous programs, we have informed you of the joint statement of informal political unions and associations containing several demands to the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee. Being dissatisfied with the official reply of the Mongolian Government to their demands, 11 members of the Mongolian Democratic Association declared a hunger strike. Hunger strikers enjoy the support of other informal political forces. The hunger strike that started at 2 o'clock PM local time on March the 7th at the Central Square in Ulaanbaatar continues. Hunger strikers are sitting in the northern part of the Central Square just behind the monument to Sukhe Bator. Today day temperature in Ulaanbaatar is between minus 2 and 6 degrees centrigrade. At night temperatures are around minus 16 degrees.

The first thing I interested [as heard] was the health condition of the hunger strikers. And I also talked to members of the Coordination Council of the Mongolian Democratitc Association (Batsangal) and (Batassistant).

[Man] *We are in good health, activists of the Mongolian Red Cross Society are on duty there to observe our health condition. Doctors from the medical section attached to the Mongolian Democratic Association also observe our health condition, they say.*

[Correspondent] Initially 11 members of the Mongolian Democratic Association went on hunger strike. Now I see much more people. Did the other people join you?

[Man] *Yes, that's so. Initially there were 11 of us to declare a hunger strike. Then some more people voluntarily joined us. Among them are members of the Mongolian Democratic Association branches. One came from Middle Gobi Province, southeastern Mongolia. Now there are about 30 people, they say.*

[Correspondent] Your action may cause disorder inside the country. Your comments please.

[Man] *Yesterday, March the 8th, was the International Women's Day which is the day off in Mongolia. There were some drunk people at the square who intended to bring disorder. In this connection, we addressed a statement to the Exeuctive Board of the city, (?telling it) not to sell alcohol as the political situation gets rather tense, they say.*

[Correspondent] At the March 8th dialogue with you the Prime Minister Sodnom acknowledged that your demand to convene an extraordinary congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party is a sensible thing. Why do you insist on continuing the hunger strike until the full-stop resignation of the Politburo?

[Man] *We firmly stand on our position to continue the hunger strike until the Politburo resignation. The Politburo concentrates all state power in its hands. We see the present Politburo incapable to rule the country further, say the hunger strikers.*

Batmonh Proposes Politburo Resign

OW1103070690 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] On 9 March, at 1900 local time, General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia Jambyn Batmonh spoke over national TV, commenting on some events in political life of the country. Lately we witnessed the actualization of the new process which is fueled by an incessant development of sloganism used in many different sources. For example, the Mongolian Democratic Association and other unions and associations are organizing meetings and demonstrations in Ulaanbaatar, and some Mongolian Democratic Association members went on hunger strike as a sign of hope. Similar actions might be called alarming because their [words indistinct]. Their main demand is to make changes in the party and state administration. On these and other matters, party leader and President [as heard] Batmonh had the following to say:

Firstly, informal unions and associations demand to submit to the forthcoming plenary meeting the proposal on the convening of an extraordinary congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. The regular party plenum to be held on 12 March will take up the issue of convening an extraordinary congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party this year. We attach great seriousness to this issue, and view it as a sign of change, said Batmonh.

The present leadership of the country would be reshuffled at the forthcoming plenary meeting. Things that are needed were preparations, noted the president [title as heard]. The reshuffle in the party leadership is viewed as the beginning of renewal of the party and will spread to other aspects of the party's activities, in part, the program and views of the party, stated Mr. Batmonh.

Secondly, I think that the Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee should

propose its full-stop resignation at a party plenary meeting. I think the party plenum will positively assess this question, said J. Batmonh. This is the proof of [words indistinct]. But here I'd like to especially mention that the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party still preserves good reputation. Today we in the party Central Committee receive many telegrams and letters containing approval of the renewal policy of the party, as well as demands and criticism which we think noteful [as heard], said the party leader.

Thirdly, informal unions and associations demand the dissolution of the Great People's Hural and institution of the provisional people's hural. But one should understand that this structure cannot be crushed underfoot. It must be followed in accordance with the Constitution, the referendum whether the nation believes in the Great People's Hural. Some time is needed to organize this referendum so all political forces could fundamentally study it from positive stand, underlined Mr. Batmonh.

In this connection, here arises the problem of renewing the (?capitalist) system in safe practice. He repeated the decision of the Great People's Hural has been formed by considerations on the matter by mass media and such. During the 8 March dialogue we invited representatives of all political forces to take part in the elaboration of a new job [word indistinct] system, said Batmonh.

In conclusion, President [as heard] Batmonh has called upon the Mongolian Democratic Association, the Social Democratic Movement, and other unions and associations to stop meetings and demonstrations in Ulaanbaatar [words indistinct] strongest part of a central [words indistinct]. He invited democratic forces for dialogue [words indistinct] across the nation to safeguard the national unity, respect order, not be subjected to [word indistinct].

Hunger Strike To End

OW1103031990 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Mongolian officials have [words indistinct] such informal organizations the Mongolian Democratic Association, Social Democratic Movement, New Progressive Union, and the Mongolian Student Union yesterday at 2100. The opposition forces welcomed the party Central Committee Politburo decision to submit the special events designation for the consideration at a party plenum to be held on 12 March as a wise step toward protecting the national unity.

Member of the General Coordination Council of the Mongolian Democratic Association (Batuyn) has announced on behalf of the hunger strike participants that they will stop their strike. He said that this decision means, in fact, the resignation of the Politburo. The hunger strikers demanded that this be the decision. The meeting participants decided to hold a nationwide referendum on the [words indistinct] Great People's Hural, Mongolian parliament. All political forces of the country will take part in working out of this referendum (?particularly) using the mass media. The opposition groups agreed to postpone the demand on forming the provisional people's hural until the return of the referendum.

Political Parties Issue Declaration

OW1203135290 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian Democratic Party, Mongolian Social Democratic Party, the Mongolian Democratic Association, the Social Democratic Movement, New Progressive Union, and the Union of Mongolian Students, which participated in the roundtable political talks, issued a six-point political address to the nation last Saturday.

It says that they will work for the prosperity of the country, development of human democratic socialism based on the universal values, experience of civilized world, and through preserving national specifics. The sides will respect law and legal norms and adhere to the principle of nondamage to independence and national interests of Mongolia. They will also refrain from force involvement of the people in the activities and adhere to the principle of peaceful coexistence and equitable cooperation with neighboring and other countries of the world.

The sides expressed their preparedness to cooperate with all political parties and forces which accept the ideas of the given declaration.

Plenum Urged To Counter 'Stalinism' in Program

OW1103042190 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] The national daily UNEN publishes a draft of the program declaration of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. It is underlined in the document that the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party led the Mongolian people's (?program) in gaining the national independence after the 1921 people's revolution. [words indistinct] In spite of these successes, the country's productive forces have developed insufficiently with respect to the efforts of the party under the influence of Stalinism, [word indistinct] the draft declaration. The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party must be renewed and be called the Mongolian people's party. The national dialectical basis of the theoretical and political activity of the Mongolian people's party is the materialist dialectics and ideas of the times we are [words indistinct], says the document.

Plenum Opens 12 Mar; Batmonh Delivers Speech

OW1203121490 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0924 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] The Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee opens in Ulaanbaatar today on March 12th. Now we will

present a gist of the speech delivered by the General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee Jambyn Batmonh at this plenary meeting.

Touching upon the present political situation in the country, party leader Batmonh said that at the previous December plenary meeting discussions were held on acute social problems and contradictions the party is confronting in the process of renewal. The events that took place in the country's life over the past three months have proved the correctness of the party's estimation of the situation, noted the general secretary.

Lately, different informal unions, associations, and movements have been set up in Ulaanbaatar and other towns and settlements. Rallies and demonstrations are being held in streets and at squares of Ulaanbaatar and various leaflets are spread in the city. As is clear from the document of the first congress of the newly set up Mongolian Democratic Association, they in principle deny the achievements of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian people in the past 70 years, characterizing these years as those of increase without development.

Mr. Batmonh defined as acceptable the demands to renew the Constitution and streamline the state structure on democratic footing. The MPRP has also set itself such a goal, said Batmonh, but it is clear now to assess those demands which define as illegal the state bodies elected by the Mongolian people under the functioning Constitution and characterize them as a group of criminalists against the people. We do not disapprove of everything that is raised in the guidelines of the documents of the Mongolian Democratic Association, but I would like to single out that this contains quite a number of topics which by their content coincide with the renewal policy of the MPRP, said party leader Batmonh.

To renew and (?earn a wage) means first of all give up the old and outdated state of affairs. The main reason of the appearance of informal organizations lies in bureaucratic command and administrative system in socioeconomic and spiritual life of the society and [words indistinct] directly produced by a system. But our past history cannot be understood as a whole as a history of distortions, underlined Batmonh.

The MPRP and the Mongolian people believe that national unity must be the most important thing for any party, movement, and public organization in the settlement of any social, political problem. In future there is need to draw up a program that would not attack the country's economy and ensure its normal rate and stable development. It should be noted that the political situation in the country may affect the minds of the people, deprive them from labor, and reduce responsibility and discipline. Hence, it is needed to conduct creative activity among the work collectives, noted the party leader.

We continue to rule (?it) the correct way to support any positive policy aimed at contributing to renewal, (?publish) our views on disputable issues, and seek mutual understanding, said Batmonh.

Political events taking place in Mongolia draw keen interest of foreign press and media. Foreign correspondents who are free to come to Mongolia, see and hear. Various true and false information and materials were published in foreign press. In conditions of democracy and openness there is observed an ever-growing interest of people in politics, and they are getting more interested in knowing the truth. The society has been set in motion. These developments equally embrace all party structure, said Mr. Batmonh.

He pointed to the imperative need of the soonest elimination of dogmatism from the party organization and ideological work and reorganizing it so as to meet new spiritual requirements and demands of the people.

At the Eighth Plenary meeting of the MPRP Central Committee, Mr. Batmonh made public the proposals of the Politburo of the party Central Committee.

Firstly, the Politburo proposes to bring nearer the term of the regular 20th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, or to hold an extraordinary congress of the party. With due account of the present political situation in the country, the Politburo proposes to hold an extraordinary party congress on April 10th.

Secondly, the Politburo proposes to start a renewal of the MPRP from renewing its leadership with new cadres.

Thirdly, the MPRP refuses its leading and guiding roles as stipulated in the preface and paragraph 82 of the Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic, but it does not mean that the MPRP denies all its commitments. The MPRP will prove its leading role in the society not constitutionally but with its deeds for happy future of the Mongolian people, noted the general secretary.

The MPRP resolutely renounces from any political monopoly. Proceeding from this premise the MPRP tries to cooperate with any political movement, union, association, and party which are ready to work for establishing a law-governed state, respect the Constitution, build humane democaratic socialism, and defend national interests of the Mongolian people.

Party leader Batmonh went on to say that the preparatory commission for extraordinary congress of the MPRP will be composed of some members and alternate members of the present party Central Committee and party auditing commission as well as party members who are not included in the party Central Committee. Delegates to the extrordinary party congress and to the central bodies of the MPRP must be elected under the new principles of nominating delegates from primary party organizations, said Batmonh.

With due account of the present political situation in the country and the need to accelerate the renewal of the party, the Politburo had unanimously decided to propose to the party plenum a full-stop resignation of Politburo and of party Central Committee secretaries.

It is considered imperative to elaborate a draft constitution with the participation of all democratic forces then discuss (?nationally) and finally submit for approval to the Great People's Hural.

In doing so, it is proposed to bring closer the time of the elections and hold them in 1990. As he pointed to the need of separating party and state leadership at all levels, the MPRP started taking measures on rehabilitation of victims of political repression of late thirties and restoration of their membership in the MPRP under the decision of the Fifth Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee held in 1988 and annul some of the resolutions adopted by the high party organizations between 1944 and 1981 in ideological and political spheres. Measures in these directions will be continued further.

The party Central Committee denies the high estimations of the activities of the ex-leader Y. Tsedenbal that were given at its irregular eighth plenary meeting in 1984, said Batmonh. Some scholars and professors from the Commission on Making Amendments and Changes in the Party Program have proposed to work out a brief version of the party program declaration. The Politburo of the party Central Committee welcomed this proposal.

The program declaration of the MPRP defines the supreme goal of the party as the building of humane and democratic socialism in Mongolia. We have to learn from the experience of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and free socialism from distortions of administrative command system and building [as heard] new humane and democratic socialism. We should never forget that the Mongolian People's Republic has (?long) experience of democracy and political culture. Hence, we have to guarantee national unity and democracy, safeguard the foundations of the state's law, and raise the responsibility and in regard to the law and the people.

Ruling, Opposition Parties Attend News Briefing

OW1203141190 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Representatives of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian Democratic Association, Social Democratic Movement, Social Democratic Party, the Mongolian Students Union were present at Saturday [10 March] press conference organized by the Mongolian Foreign Ministry for Mongolian and foreign journalists.

Speaking there Mr. Tsahilgaan, department head of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, said that the Politburo resignation does not mean a capitulation but a sign of wisdom and a striving to create every condition for cooperation and national unity.

The leader of the Mongolian Democratic Assocation, Mr. Dzorig, noted that if the present Politburo stays in power after the plenary meeting, this will cause further downfall of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party prestige. He said that [word indistinct] dissolution of the Great People's Hural at its forthcoming session would mean much shorter way of building new state structure than ever would have [word indistinct] to the present Great People's Hural.

Central Committee Termed 'Incapable'

OW1203143790 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 12 March 90

[Text] The renovation in Mongolia is experiencing a complicated period charcterized by the process of creating democratic sturcture of society, said leader of the Initiative Council of the Forces for the Renewal of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], Dr. Zardyhan, at a press conference in Ulaanbaatar Sunday. He said that the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party should be radically renewed to get a place in the emerging new political system. He said the present party Central Committee is incapable to find a solution to the critical situation. The Initiative Council will demand that the eighth party plenum should pass a decision on convening an extraordinary congress of the party. In case the reaction is negative, the Council intends to take the initiative of preparing and arranging it in accordance with the acting rules of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, said Zardyhan.

The Initiative Council is against (?displacing) the party; it is not a faction, noted Dr. Zardyhan.

Soviet Union Asked To Annul Mongolian Debts

OW1103122390 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] The daily UNEN carries another interview with Mongolian Finance Minister Molomjamts dealing with Mongolian debts to the Soviet Union and the possibility of positively tackling the problem.

Mr. Molomjamts noted that for this purpose bilateral working groups for elaborating proposals on debts regulation problems were formed and the first meeting of the group was held the other day in Moscow and the another meeting of the Mongol-Soviet working group on debt settlement will be held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, in the second half of 1990. Considering from the fact that Mongolia has no real economic possibility to pay the gratis debts and bilateral trade and cooperation are profitable for both sides, particularly for the Soviet Union. [sentence as heard] The Mongolia side has suggested to annul its credit debts, says Mr. Molomjamts.

The minister pointed to possibilities of rationally tackling the question on debt.

North Korea

Envoy Denies Kim Il-song Resignation Rumors

LD1003154190 Tehran IRNA in English 1230 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Tehran, March 10, IRNA—A spokesman for the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) here today, denied a report carried by the Japanese news agency KYODO claiming that DPRK leader Kim Il-song intends to resign next month.

In a telephone conversation with IRNA, the spokesman, Kim Chang-il denounced the news as a "Western imperialist plots." He did not elaborate.

KYODO in a report from Beijing Friday quoted Chinese officials as saying that the DPRK leader would step down next month handing over power to his son and designated successor Kim Chong-il.

U.S. Stages Nuclear Air Strike Exercise

SK1003152590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors brought three Guam-based "B-52" strategic bombers to the sky above South Korea to stage a nuclear bomb-dropping exercise aimed at attacking the North from 11:32 to 15:09 Friday, according to military sources.

Earlier, from 11:00 to 12:00 on March 8, they brought two overseas-based "B-52" strategic bombers into the sky above the South Korean operational zone to stage a madcap bombing exercise simulating an attack on the North.

Participating in the aerial war game were pursuit planes, electronic jamming planes, patrol planes and refuelling tankers.

On March 8 and 9, they also brought into the air above South Korea formations of Japan-based "F-4" fighter-bombers, "A-4" and "A-6" assault planes to commit a frantic exercise of making a surprise strike of the target in the inland and coastal areas of the northern half of Korea.

This shows how feverishly the U.S. imperialists are running amuck to ignite a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

Newspaper Denounces 'Team Spirit' Exercises

SK1103085790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827 GMT 11 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA)—The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are, up to the hilt, a test nuclear war for a preemptive strike at our Republic, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

It notes:

That the "Team Spirit" is a test nuclear war is clearly proved by the equipment mobilized in the drill and its content. The main equipment hurled into the war maneuvers is for a nuclear strike or for ensuring it.

Thrown into the manoeuvres are "B-52" strategic bombers, "F-15" and "F-16" fighter-bombers equipped with nuclear bombs and nuclear missiles and 155 mm howitzers and other artillery pieces capable of firing nuclear shells, "Lance" missiles capable of launching neutron bombs called "Devils" and other kinds of nuclear weapons and special nuclear and other special units carrying backpack nukes.

The program of the drill includes an emergency mobilization of means of nuclear delivery, taking off and landing of nuclear-capable planes, nuclear bomb-dropping, nuclear missile attack and nuclear shell firing.

The U.S. imperialists are staging even the training of removing the consequences from their use of nuclear weapons.

They brought a nuclear war commanding plane to the sky above Okinawa to command the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises. This tells that they are working to round off a worldwide nuclear war commanding system.

That the "Team Spirit" is a test nuclear war can be seen in the fact that the U.S. imperialists are using the manoeuvres as a lever to carry their nuclear strategy, world strategy, into practice.

It is an invariable design of the U.S. imperialists to gain "nuclear supremacy" and dominate the world by nuclear strikes. They intend to make a breakthrough on the Korean peninsula in gratifying this desire.

The "Team Spirit" is a war game involving all the nuclear weapons deployed in and around South Korea. The U.S. imperialists seek to make a breakthrough in Korea in realizing their wild ambition for world supremacy by using them.

The article stresses:

No one can predict when the U.S. imperialists might turn the adventurous "Team Spirit" joint military exercises into an actual war while staging them with the mobilisation of huge armed forces. They must stop the "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises and withdraw their troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

NODONG SINMUN on U.S. Arms Buildup

SK1103085190 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0821 GMT 11 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists are talking noisily that they would bring back home a certain number of non-combatants out of their troops in South Korea and "close" some bases there. They, however, do not forget to add that this, to all intents and purposes, must be "readjustment of armed forces" and they will leave the main armed forces and means of war. They also blare that they would redeploy in other bases in South Korea the main combat force and equipment of the "closed" bases.

NODONG SINMUN today declares that this is not reduction but redeployment.

The news analyst says:

The "reduction" loudly advertised by the U.S. imperialists is, by no means, meant to be the first step of the withdrawal of their aggression forces from South Korea in the future.

While talking about "reduction," the U.S. imperialists mumble that "there is still no timetable for reduction." And the South Korean puppets say they do not think there would be any "reduction" till the 2000s. This shows they have no idea of pulling the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of South Korea.

Behind the facade of "reduction," the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are increasing the combat power of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the puppet army in quality and rounding off their war preparations against the North.

The U.S. imperialists are transferring to the puppets the weapons and equipment possessed by their aggression forces which are being armed with new-type weapons.

Under the pretext of making up for the "reduction" of U.S. troops, the No Tae-u group is squandering a colossal amount of money in importing military hardware from the United States and West European capitalist countries.

Although the U.S. imperialists and the puppets pay lip service to "reduction" of U.S. Forces in South Korea, what is being carried out in actuality is not reduction, but arms buildup.

We are keeping heightened vigilance against the moves of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets who are stepping up adventurous arms buildup and war preparations, going against the worldwide trend toward disarmament and detente.

Japanese Accused of Joining U.S. 'Strategy'

SK1003050890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0446 GMT 10 Mar 90

["Dangerous Hotbed of Nuclear War"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA)—The Japanese reactionaries are zealously joining the U.S. imperialists in the execution of their strategy of nuclear war, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

At talks with the U.S. president during his visit to the United States in early March the Japanese prime minister promised him that Japan would increase its share of the cost of keeping the U.S. troops in Japan and cooperate with the United States in its world strategy. And the U.S. defence secretary while visiting Japan in February met with high-ranking authorities of Japan and discussed with them the issues of promoting the "modernization and effectiveness" of the U.S. forces in Japan and elevating the function of the base in Japan, the foremost base for the nuclear war strategy.

The news analyst further says:

With the connivance and cooperation of the Japanese authorities, the Japanese territory has turned into the U.S. imperialists' nuclear attack base for invading Asian countries and their nuclear forward base for the execution of the anti-socialist strategy.

The arrow of the U.S. nuclear forces based in Japan is aimed, first of all, at Korea. The Japanese authorities have offered their territory as a relay base, supply base and launching base for the "Team Spirit" military manoeuvres. This implies that, in case the U.S. imperialists start a nuclear war in Korea, the Japanese territory may be turned into its theatre.

The Japanese ruling circles have not only left the Japanese territory as the U.S. imperialists' nuclear attack base but also frequently staged U.S.-Japan joint military exercises to hurl the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" into a nuclear war.

The deep involvement of Japan in the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war strategy is a very dangerous adventure which may plunge Japan into the vortex of a mushroom cloud "in case of emergency."

The Japanese reactionaries intend to gratify their militaristic desire for a comeback to Asia by partaking of the U.S. imperialists strategy of nuclear war.

Their policy of taking part in a nuclear war is a criminal one trampling down the earnest desire for peace of the Japanese people, the first victim to nuclear bombs in history. This also poses a great threat to independence and peace of the Asian countries.

The Asian people are heightening vigilance against the Japanese reactionaries' military adventurous policy of involvement in the U.S. imperialists' strategy of nuclear war.

Ministry Issues 'Concrete Wall' Memorandum

SK1203103590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 12 (KCNA)—The concrete wall, a symbol of division and confrontation, must be removed and free travel and full-scale opening between the North and the South must be realised without fail in line with the trend of the times of detente and reconciliation.

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea says this in a memorandum released today in connection with the moves of division and confrontation intensified by the United States and the South Korean authorities under the hypocritical slogan of "reunification" and "detente" after building up the concrete wall.

Laying bare the truth of the concrete wall, the memorandum notes that it is a symbol of division and confrontation as well as a target of protest and denunciation of the Korean and the world people.

In consequence of the construction of the barrier of division 122 villages and 8 counties have been separated into North and South, several railways, three highways and more than 220 big and small roads cut and the blood veins of the Korean nation severed.

The memorandum further says:

There is no ground for the United States and the South Korean authorities to refuse to pull down the concrete wall in Korea inasmuch as they welcome the break of the wall of division in another country.

The United States and the South Korean authorities, however, still clinging to the policy of division and confrontation, do not demolish the concrete wall, but resort to the subterfuges and intrigues to conceal their crimes in having built it.

The South Korean authorities claimed out of hand that "there is no concrete wall," though it really exists and are now insisting in a far-fetched manner that it is "an anti-tank barrier."

If it were an "anti-tank barrier" as they claim, two metres in height would be enough even according to their own military textbook. But, they built it 5 to 8 metres high.

And, if it were an "anti-tank barrier," they would not have built it even on the ridges of steep mountains inaccessible to tanks.

At the 454th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held on Feb. 2, Larry G. Vogt, senior member of the U.S. side, in face of the undeniable, stark fact, said that there is a concrete wall, but outside the Demilitarized Zone along the MDL [Military Demarcation Line] and the problem of the barrier must be resolved with the South Korean authorities. This means that the United States actually admitted the existence of the concrete wall.

The South Korean authorities must tear down the concrete wall at an early date, first of all, if they have the intention to defuse the mistrust and confrontation between the North and the South and promote confidence and reconciliation.

Commentary Calls Tunnel Discovery 'Fabrication'

SK0903082590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0440 GMT 8 Mar 90

[NODONG SINMUN 8 March commentary: "A Slanderous Political Drama That Pursues Sinister Aims"]

[Text] By recently concocting another slanderous incident called the incident of the fourth tunnel, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have kicked up frenzied commotions against our Republic.

On 3 March, the South Korean puppets staged the drama of penetrating what is called a tunnel with the participation of high-ranking officers of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and the senior member of the U.S. side to the Military Armistice Commission. They also had the Minister of Defense issue a so-called press statement. Following this, they kicked up wholesale anticommunist commotions by mobilizing government-patronized means of propaganda.

On 6 March, personally appearing at the so-called graduation ceremony at the puppet military academy, the traitor No Tae-u heaped abuse on us while raving about the discovery of a tunnel.

As for the fourth tunnel, which the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are loudly babbling about, it is fictitious. It is a fabrication that has nothing to do with our Republic, like the incidents involving all previous tunnels. The so-called penetration of the tunnel is nothing but a political burlesque of intrigue, which they made up entirely for insidious political motives.

The fact that the incident of the fourth tunnel is merely a clumsy drama has been shown in many aspects. Stating that they discovered the fourth tunnel, the puppets failed to concretely indicate its location. Also, the site was officially reported to be located in the central eastern front, while the puppet defense minister announced that it is on the eastern front, thus presenting contradictory remarks.

In addition, the puppet defense minister said that 34 domestic and foreign reporters observed the site where the tunnel was penetrated. However, the puppet Defense Ministry announced that more than 50 domestic and foreign reporters observed the spot. This shows how

fictitious the incident of the fourth tunnel is. It is a clumsily concocted drama which the puppets are loudly clamoring about.

In an attempt to give credibility to the fourth tunnel, the puppets said they found insulators, supporting beams, and electric wires in the North's tunnel. But they failed to make them public. The scenes where the tunnel was penetrated and the pictures of domestic and foreign reporters covering that spot were not broadcast on television. This means that they have no evidence proving that tunnel is ours, because this incident is a fictitious, concocted drama.

They stated that the tunnel is ours because on the tunnel wall there are graffiti that say: Korean reunification. This also merely shows that the fourth tunnel is their own fabrication. As the public at both home and abroad know very well, we say reunification of the fatherland; we never say "Korean reunification."

The puppets raved that the tunnel they found this time was capable of letting 30,000 troops and artillery pieces pass per hour, and that this tunnel is designed for an immediate surprise invasion southward. According to the diagram they made public, the tunnel was dug in the middle of a high mountain. They said that the tunnel was filled with water 40 centimeters high. What kind of a fellow would be so stupid as to dig a tunnel in the middle of a mountain—through which a large number of troops and technical combat equipment should pass—and then fill in the tunnel—which was built for a surprise southward invasion—with water?

The material which the puppets allegedly have found also shows that the fourth tunnel is a fictitious fabrication. It shows that it is not a tunnel for a surprise southward invasion.

We have declared more than once or twice that we have no intention of invading the South. We have fully showed our intentions through practice. We have made consistent efforts for the peaceful reunification of the nation, and we are calling for this even now. No one would believe that we, who have no intentions of a southward invasion, who are not making preparations for southward invasion, and who are consistently striving for a peaceful reunification, would dig a tunnel for southward invasion.

As for the existence of a threat of invasion on the Korean peninsula, there is the threat of a northward invasion from the South, not the threat of a southward invasion from the North.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets concentrate 80 to 90 percent of their armed forces on all areas along the Military Demarcation Line [MDL], and they have assumed a combat readiness posture for a northward invasion.

The Team Spirit-90 joint military exercise, an exercise for a northward nuclear attack, is being staged today in South Korea with the mobilization of a large number of troops, more troops than are necessary for carrying out a complete war.

In recent years, the South Korean puppets have carried out the work of digging tunnels for northward invasion on the frontline in more than 180 locations, under the pretext of developing underground resources. If there is a so-called fourth tunnel, as the South Korean puppets claim, it must be one of the many tunnels dug by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets for a northward invasion.

On 22 February, prior to the gibberish produced by the puppets upon the discovery of the fourth tunnel, the first radio station in South Korea reported that the chief editor and senior reporter of the international affairs desk of SEGYE ILBO in South Korea were taken to the Security Command, and were under investigation in connection with an article on the discovery of a new tunnel. This shows that since the secrecy surrounding the digging of tunnels for a northward invasion by the South Korean puppets was leaked to the outside through the press, the South Korean puppets themselves concocted the incident of the fourth tunnel as a means of explanation.

Just like a thief calling another a thief, the South Korean puppets have now kicked up loud anti-Republic rackets. Today the South Korean ruling bunch is faced with a serious crisis of authority because it is isolated at home and abroad.

As everyone knows, we put forward a new epoch-making reunification formula for demolishing the concrete wall built in the area south of the MDL, and for realizing free travel and a full-scale opening between the North and the South. All of our fellow countrymen and the peace-loving people of the world extend active support to this.

The South Korean puppets flatly denied that there is a concrete wall. But this only revealed their treacherous nature. It has only resulted in the acceleration of their isolation at home and abroad. The puppets attempted to settle the crisis in their colonial military fascist rule through the reorganization of their political circles, with a merger of the three political parties. However, this only evoked greater rejection by the people.

The puppets concocted the incident of the fourth tunnel as a maneuver to block the influence of our new formula for peaceful reunification, to legalize the policy for confrontation and war, and to further strengthen the repression of the forces of nationalism, democracy and reunification in South Korea. This is also a premeditated maneuver designed to justify the permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops on the pretext of a southward invasion. This is a maneuver designed to further accelerate their preparations for a northward war of aggression.

Nevertheless, the No Tae-u group will gain nothing from the occurrence of a slanderous, clumsy drama. The

puppets have taken advantage of tunnel incidents for more than 10 years. Each time their slanderous nature was exposed, however, they were humiliated before the entire world. This time is no exception.

The puppets should discontinue their frenzied rackets and immediately stop the Team Spirit joint military exercise they are staging with the U.S. imperialists.

We have heightened our vigilance against the alarming acts of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, who repeatedly staged smear and slanderous maneuvers while carrying out nuclear war exercises and digging tunnels for northward invasion.

NODONG SINMUN Assails Party Merger

SK0903112890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 9 (KCNA)—The merger of the "Democratic Justice Party [DJP]," the "Reunification Democratic Party [RDP]" and the "New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP]" of South Korea is a political drama staged according to a U.S. script and under its behind-the-scene manipulation seeking the stability of the colonial rule, to all intents and purposes, declares NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

It says:

There is nothing strange in the collusion of No Tae-u's "DJP" and Kim Chong-pil's "NDRP," a group of the barons and remnants of "Yusin" and a military gang. But it is something unprecendented in the history of political parties that the "RDP" which had styled itself a "traditional opposition party" under the slogan of "Democratisation" joined the ruling party of the military fascist group.

By whom and for what was the despicable coalition formed?

The United States pulled the string in this monstrous political plot.

The U.S. imperialists, in a bid to put down the ever growing forces of the movement for the nation and democracy and maintain the stability of the colonial rule, manipulated behind the scene the merger of the three parties involving the pro-U.S., rightist conservative forces with the present military fascist group as the axis.

What bait did the United States throw in the three-party merger and what made the military fascists and political charlatans of the three parties get aboard the same boat overnight, taking the bait?

It was the U.S. guarantee for the share of the power of the dictatorial "regime" and the commonness in the pro-U.S. flunkeyist, traitorous nature of the bosses of the three parties and their inborn greed for power in which nobody is second to another.

Though different in the name, the three parties are of the same color in betraying the country and committing treacheries. They are not in a position to prop up the present dictatorial power without the backing of the United States or to maintain the "vested rights" singly.

This is why the "DJP" sought to strengthen the foundation of support to the dictatorial forces and guarantee the long-term office of the military fascist forces by merging the three parties according to the script of the U.S. master.

Submissiveness to the United States and unsatiated lust for power are what made Kim Yong-sam throw away the honor of a "democratic figure" and become a backslider and political prostitute sharing the bed with the dictator.

It was the U.S. order and his own thirst for "power" that made Kim Chong-pil, advertising the "color doctrine," sit in conclave with Kim Yong-sam and act the go-between in Kim Yong-sam-No Tae-u marriage.

The incorrigible spirit of treachery and greed for power led the pro-U.S. military fascists and pro-U.S. political mountebanks to join hands with each other.

With such drama of "political restructuring" through three-party merger, the U.S. imperialists cannot maintain the stability of their colonial rule, stresses the article.

Former South Politicians Call for Struggle

SK0903152590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 9 (KCNA)—The Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the promotion of peaceful reunification today sent a letter to the South Korean "national assemblymen," political party men and public figures, calling upon them to turn out in a struggle against the "Democratic Liberal Party" (DLP) which was formed by the No Tae-u-Kim Yong-sam-kim Chong-pil group under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

The council is an organisation formed with former "national assemblymen," "ministers" and figures of political, religious and other circles of South Korea who came to the northern half of Korea during the fatherland liberation war.

The "merger of the three parties," the letter points out, is another political coup d'etat conceived by the U.S. imperialists, a preposterous political drama for building a long-term office structure of a one-party show with the forces of the "DJP" military dictatorship as the axis, and an anti-democratic, anti-reunification action to maintain the colonial military fascist system facing a crisis and freeze North-South confrontation system.

Pointing out that the "DLP" is trying to stem the powerful trend of independence, democracy and reunification in South Korea, seeking one-party dictatorship and permanent office, and hastening the manoeuvres to

create "two Koreas" for anti-communist confrontation and fixing of national division, the letter says:

What is particularly important in carrying the struggle for smashing the three-party coalition to final victory is for all the national democratic forces of South Korea to form a nationwide united front and wage a joint struggle with a united force.

All the national democratic forces should renounce obstinacy and narrow views and hold dear generosity and great cause and realize a joint struggle and joint steps by supporting and responding to each other, not minding who are the sponsors and organizers, if it is to oppose the three-party merger, whether it is a 10 million signature campaign or a rally to vow to frustrate the grand conservative alliance, with the destruction of the "Democratic Liberal Party" as the immediate goal.

All the politicians should decisively reject the tricks of the reactionaries to inveigle them into the "DLP" and the "national assemblymen" who have been drawn into the conservative coalition, willingly or unwillingly, should break away from the "DLP" and courageously join the front of national struggle to crush it.

The opposition camp, dissidents and people of all walks of life should counter the "DLP" by fielding their single united candidacy in the elections to the local assemblies and the elections of chiefs of local autonomy bodies and frustrate election rigging of the conservative reactionaries in order to shatter the tricks of the political charlatans to make the local autonomy a foothold of dictatorial politics and establish truly democratic local autonomy.

And they should wage a daring struggle to oppose the crafty interference of the U.S. imperialists in the internal affairs, remove the colonial military fascist rule and get the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons withdrawn.

The letter earnestly calls upon the South Korean political parties, groupings and people of all segments to closely unite and fight furiously to smash the "DLP," realize independent and democratic new politics and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with a new nationwide resistance.

Amnesty International Report on ROK Cited

SK1003151090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA)—The February issue of a magazine of the Amnesty International says South Korea has turned into a zone where human rights are violated and tortures are rife. It notes that the suppression of human rights and brutal tortures got harsher in 1989.

Such political suppression, it says, is focused on students, labor unionists and professors calling for national reunification.

Stressing that now is the time when international pressure was put on the South Korean authorities through action, the magazine calls for a struggle against the violation of human rights in South Korea.

NODONG SINMUN Decries Student Arrests

SK1003103890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique on March 7 arrested student Mun Kwang-myong, former vice-chairman of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) of South Korea and chairman of the General Student Council of Seoul University, whom they had been seeking from last year on the suspicion of "violation of the National Security Law," connecting him with the Pyongyang festival.

Earlier, they arrested the former chairman of "Chondaehyop," a legal organization of one million students of South Korea, and its core members and many other patriotic students who ardently desired independence and democratisation of society and national reunification and are still persecuting them in prison.

Such moves fully reveal the fascist and splittist nature of the No Tae-u group, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

What draws special attention is that the "Democratic Liberal Party" (DLP) launched a brutal repressive campaign against the democratic reunification forces after setting "democracy, prosperity and unification" as its "policy goal." This, needless to say, shows that "democracy" and "unification" advertised by "DLP" are a sham.

The No group is now viciously cracking down upon students with the opening of school, interfering in the slightest signs of student movement and hurling repressive forces against a student struggle without mercy.

It is clear that the No group is making a forestalling attack on the campuses in an attempt to block the struggle of students against the merger of three parties which began with the opening of school, and the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence, the struggle against fascism and for democracy which will rise to a high tide around the 30th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising and the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

A news analyst of MINJU CHOSON brands the arrest of student Mun Kwang-myong, former vice-chairman of "Chondaehyop," following the arrest of student Im Chon-sok, its chairman, as an unpardonable fascist outrage and demands an immediate release of the illegally arrested patriotic figures of democratic organisations including "Chondaehyop" and the "National Council of Trade Unions" (Chonnoyop).

Indian Marxist Delegation Ends Pyongyang Visit

SK0903113690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 9 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) headed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of its Central Committee, left Pyongyang today at the end of its three day long visit to Korea.

It was seen off at the airport by Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and others.

During its stay here the delegation visited the Mangyongdae Children's Palace and the west sea barrage. At the end of its tour of the west sea barrage the head of delegation made an entry into the visitor's book. He wrote that the west sea barrage is a gigantic creation showing the successes gained by the Korean people under the guidance of the great leader and a great inspiration to the people of the Third World.

Bulgarian Minister Sends Solidarity Letter

SK1003105390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA)—The Bulgarian People's Republic has always supported and will support the struggle of the Korean people to achieve a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and reunify the country in a peaceful and democratic way, said Bulgarian Foreign Minister Boyko Dimitrov in a solidarity letter to Foreign Minister of the DPRK Kim Yong-nam.

We consider that the proposals advanced by the DPRK Government can become a good foundation for expanding and deepening dialogue between the North and the South, the letter said. It expressed support to the aspirations and efforts of the DPRK to reduce the armed forces and military action on the Korean peninsula.

O Chin-u Greets New Romanian Defense Minister

SK0903232190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 9 (KCNA)—Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Victor Stanculescu, minister of national defence of Romania.

Warmly congratulating him on his appointment as minister of national defence, the message wishes him great success in his work.

Information Cooperation Pact Signed in Hanoi

SK1103083890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 11 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA)—An agreement on cooperation in the domain of information was signed in Hanoi on March 8 between the Information Committee of the DPRK and the Ministry of Information of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

It was signed by Vice-Chairman of the Information Committee of the DPRK Song Pong-sun and Phan Hien, vice-minister of information of Viet Nam.

Kim Yun-hyok Meets Cuban Machine Delegation

SK1203052990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 12 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier Kim Yun-hyok on March 11 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Ministry of Metal Machine Industry of Cuba headed by its Vice-Minister Jose Aranaburo Garcia.

Present on the occasion were Yi Song-se, vice-minister of metal industry, and Juan Jose Leon Vega, Cuban ambassador to Korea.

Preparations Under Way for SPA Election

SK1203044290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 12 (KCNA)—Preparations for the election of deputies to the 9th Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to be held on April 22 are in full swing across the country.

Provincial, city and county election committees were organized according to the regulations on the election of deputies to the people's assemblies of all levels of the DPRK and began their work.

Election committees were also organized within the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces.

Book Published Explaining Slogans on Trees

SK0603231090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 6 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 6 (KCNA)—The Kumsong Youth Publishing House published "Immortal Letters," a book explaining the slogans written on trees in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle which were discovered in different areas of the country in recent years.

The book made up of four parts according to the contents of the slogans explains them with detailed historical materials.

In the first part it cites concrete facts to explain the slogans praising the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as "the sun of the nation," "president of independent Korea" and "peerless patriot for all ages" and Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter as "anti-Japanese woman general" and "woman general of Mt. Paektu."

It also Explains "Oh Korea, the star of bright future rose on Mt. Paektu," "Long live the star on Mt. Paektu, bright future of Korea" and other slogans reflecting the feelings of our people who greeted the birth of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as a great national auspicious event.

In the second part it explains the slogans showing the unswerving stand of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters to accomplish the cause of national liberation by their own efforts and in the third part it shows the slogans arousing the people into the struggle for implementing the line of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

Explained in the last part are slogans showing the patriotic spirit, faith in certain victory, revolutionary optimism and invincible fighting spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

Printed in the book are relevant photographs.

Increased Coal Mine Production Reported

SK0903043490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0424 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 9 (KCNA)—Coal mines under the Ministry of Coal Industry are keeping a high level of production.

Coal mines across the country increased coal output in February 3 percent as against the previous month.

Taking the Ministry of Coal Industry as a whole, the coal output in the first two months of this year was 135,000 tons above that in the same period of last year. The Sunchon, Tokchon and Kaechon district coal mining complexes and other coal mines in South Pyongan Province produced 70,000 more tons of coal in this period.

The coal mines continue effecting innovations in coal production in March.

The Anju district coal mining complex raised coal output in a week of March 57 percent compared with the same period of last year, the Kujang district coal mining complex 41 percent, the Kangdong district coal mining complex 23 percent and the Tokchon district coal mining complex 15 percent.

The coal mines are actively striving to produce much more coal than last year through a dynamic drive for increased production and economies.

The Anju and Kujang district coal mining complexes have set themselves the target to turn out one million tons of coal outside their plans.

New Tower Increases Ammonia Production

SK0703052090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0510 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 7 (KCNA)—A large ammonia compounding tower has been installed at the Hungnam fertilizer complex of Korea.

This tower, the first of its kind in Korea, was made by our own efforts and technique, equipment and materials.

It is a modern tower which can replace scores of old towers of the complex, increasing the production capacity 1.5 times.

Factories in Pyongyang Producing New Robots

SK0903223590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1501 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 9 (KCNA)—Factories in Pyongyang are manufacturing new types of robots to energetically promote the robotisation of production processes.

The Pyongyang Textile Mill, a gigantic textile producer of Korea, manufactured a robot for the supply and heating of materials, carriage of materials and half-finished goods to form a bolt processing team. It has automated heating of materials, cutting of bolt heads and threading, saving much workforce and coal.

The Pyongyang knitting-needle factory robotized the production of sewing-machine needle by a six-handed robot to replace the workforce of a whole workshop.

The Moranbong automation apparatus factory and the electronics and automation designing institute made a robot capable of carrying materials, assembling parts and pressing resin, doubling productivity.

The Moran ironware factory has developed a decorative wire twisting robot. The program-controlled robot twists very fine decorative wires, its hand moving at angles of 90, 180 270 and 360 degrees. With its introduction, the workforce has been cut to one third, while productivity jumped 2.5 times and the actual extraction rate of materials 4-5 percent.

Robots were manufactured by three-revolution team members, scientists and workshop engineers.

'Stockbreeding Workteam Movement' Holds Meeting

SK1003151590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1508 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA)—A national meeting of frontrankers in the model stockbreeding workteam movement was held here over March 8-9.

The meeting summed up the successes and experience gained in the model stockbreeding county, model stockbreeding farm (factory) and model stockbreeding workteam (workshop) movement initiated by the party and discussed tasks to considerably increase the livestock products by developing this movement.

Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, read a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the participants in the meeting.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a deep penetration into the importance of development of stockbreeding in socialist construction and the betterment of the people's living, has set forth correct policies of stockbreeding in each stage of the revolution and wisely led the work of vigorously pushing ahead with the state stockbreeding, cooperative stockbreeding and private sideline stockbreeding in parallel, with the result that our stockbreeding has been put on a steady, solid material and technical basis in a short period and uninterrupted development has been brought about in the livestock production, says the message.

Noting that important tasks devolving on the participants in the movement are to vigorously wage the drive for increased production and economies and thus make the existing solid foundations of stockbreeding pay off profusely and decisively increase the livestock production, it elaborates on these tasks.

Pak Su-tong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, made a report at the meeting.

He said the nation's stockbreeding has entered into a new period of changes as a result of the vigorous movement for the creation of model stockbreeding units.

Now in the country there are 12 model stockbreeding counties, 25 twice model stockbreeding farms, 710 model stockbreeding farms (factories), 375 twice model stockbreeding workteams (workshops) and 6,662 model stockbreeding workteams (workshops).

In the heat of this movement non-cereal, feed production bases have been built solidly, the party's policy of exchanging grass for meat has been thoroughly implemented, a breed animal production and supply system established properly, and big successes have been registered in the efforts to put stockbreeding on a modern and scientific basis.

He stressed the need to spend continued efforts on the development of stockbreeding and thus effect a change in the production of livestocks including meat and eggs.

The joint stockbreeding of the cooperative economy must increase the production of meat and, at the same time, each farm household must annually breed more than two pigs, each rice mill of cooperative farms produce 40,000 eggs and each threshing ground 20,000 and every peasant family more than 1,000.

And many grass-eating domestic animals including sheep, goat, rabbit and goose must be raised.

In order to increase livestock production it is also necessary to consolidate the existing foundations of breed animal raising and put the stockbreeding further on a modern and scientific basis.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

Leaders Mark International Women's Day 7 Mar

SK0703230290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 7 (KCNA)—A national meeting marking the 80th anniversay of the March 8 international women's day was held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang today.

Present there were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice-president; Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-premiers; and other officials, heroines and working women in the capital.

Wives of foreign diplomatic envoys and other foreign women staying in Korea were also present on invitation.

Kang Chom-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, delivered a report.

The progressive women of the world have made a positive contribution to the cause of making the whole world independent and promoted the solution of the women's problems by struggling with it as main tasks of the women's movement at present to oppose aggression and plunder, the policy of racial discrimination and the war moves of the imperialists and the colonialists and defend the independent rights of the women, she said, and continued:

The Korean women's movement has traversed a road of constant development for 60 years as part of the movement of the world women.

The great leader President Kim Il-song said:

"After the social emancipation of women, we must provide them with the material conditions to go out into the world and work without anxiety, free from household drudgery, while at the same time revolutionizing and working-classizing them. Only then will we be able to solve this question of women completely."

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully ensure

social activities and material conditions to the women, said Kang Chom-suk, adding:

Today Korean women, true masters of the revolution and construction, are working as deputies to the power bodies of all levels up to the Supreme People's Assembly and at important posts of the party and state organs. And many women are successfully performing their duties as managing officials of modern industrial establishments and cooperative farms.

Referring to the miserable lot of the South Korean women, she said they are subjected to slavery and fascism in a colony with their elementary rights for democracy and existence violated, to say nothing of social equality.

Saying that the struggle of the Korean women has developed in the common struggle of the world women for the victory of the cause of the emancipation of the women, she stressed:

The Korean Democratic Women's Union and the Korean women have made active efforts in the past days for the consolidation of solidarity with the world progressive women and the development of the world women's movement against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, true to the independent foreign policy of the workers' party of Korea and the government of the republic, the reporter said. Pointing to the ever louder voices of solidarity supporting the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, she said: We express deep thanks to all the progressive women of the world for always extending sincere support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people and women and greatly inspiring us.

The Korean women will as ever struggle vigorously for the strengthening of friendship and solidarity with all the progressive women of the world who advocate independence, world peace and happiness of women and children for the building of an independent world free from subjugation and domination of all forms.

Paper Lauds Party's Leadership, Work System

SK0703103590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 7 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article titled "Proper Combination of the Party's Leadership and the Mass Line Is an Essential Superiority of Our Party's Work System and Method."

The article notes that our party's work system and method are the most superior work system and method in which the party's leadership and the revolutionary mass line are properly combined.

It quotes dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"The essence of our party's work system and method lies in the proper combination of the party's monolithic leadership and the revolutionary mass line."

This proposition is a classical formulation telling us how the question of the party's work system and method, a key to strengthening the party, has been solved by our party and what is the essential superiority of our party's work system and method.

The essential superiority of the work system and method established by our party has been irrefutably proved by revolutionary practice.

The party and the masses are struggling stoutly as a harmonious whole, the party believing in the people, and vice versa, and the superiority of our socialist system embodying the chuche idea is powerfully demonstrated. This eloquently shows the great advantages of our party's work system and method in which the party's leadership and the mass line are properly combined.

The correctness of our party's work system and method lies in that it embodies the principle of the combination of the leadership and the masses propounded by the chuche idea.

Our party's work system and method are superior ones which help thoroughly establish the unified leadership of the party in all fields of the revolution and construction and give the fullest scope to the creative zeal and activity of the masses by correctly combining the party's leadership and the mass line on the basis of the principle of the combination of the leadership and the masses. There is no work system and method so superior and viable as our party's in combining the leadership and the masses properly and making the popular masses hold the position and play the role as the subject of the revolution; under the work system of our party the whole party acts as one under the guidance of its central committee and the collective leadership of the party committees is firmly guaranteed in all fields and units, and by its work method the superiors help their subordinates, and political work is placed before all other work.

The superiority of our party's work system and method in properly welding the party's leadership and mass line lies in that they help the party take deep roots among the masses and conduct activities with their support and trust.

It is a high pride of our party and people to work, firmly united around the party with the superior work system and method whereby the party's leadership and mass line are properly combined.

The article stresses:

It is an important demand for demonstrating the essential superiority of our socialist system to combine the party's guidance and mass line and embody them as required by our party work system and method.

Socialism in our country is a peculiar socialism of our style built with the application of the chuche idea. We do not find such social system as our socialist system which firmly ensures the people the position of the master of the state and society and gives full display to their creativeness.

In order to give fuller scope to the superiority of our socialist system we should keep hold on and apply the party's work system and method properly combining party's guidance and mass line.

Newspaper Stresses Need for Revolutionization

SK1103030090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 5 Mar 90

[NODONG SINMUN 5 March Special Article: "Revolutionizing Oneself Through Practical Struggle Is a Noble Duty of the Chuche-Type Revolutionary]

[Text] For us who are carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the great party there is nothing as honorable and dignified as the title of chuche-type revolutionary fighter of the party and the leader. To glorify this title, our party members and working people should constantly revolutionize themselves and, thus, firmly establish a revolutionary outlook on the world. Today's reality, in which the onward movement of the nineties should be accelerated, upholding the New Year's address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the decision of the party's plenary session, demands that party members and the working people display high revolution-mindedness and combat capability by actively accelerating the work of revolutionizing themselves.

Properly carrying out the work of revolutionizing oneself in conformity with the realistic demands of our developing revolution constitutes the genuine way not only to thoroughly prepare all functionaries and the working people to become revolutionaries who have a firm chuche-oriented outlook on the revolution, but also to embroider the era of the Workers' Party with constant miracles and exploits and, thus, to achieve the country's boundless prosperity. To carry out the revolution, one should have a firm revolutionary outlook on the world. To establish and consolidate one's revolutionary outlook on the world one should constantly revolutionize oneself through practical struggle.

Today's practical struggle, in which the great socialist onward movement is being vigorously waged under the leadership of the party and the leader, is a mighty way which makes it possible to reform the ideological consciousness of party members and the working people and to accelerate their revolutionization.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: To become a genuine communist one should cultivate one's strong and tough will—a will that is unyielding under any difficult circumstance. Along with this, one should deeply master experiences and methods of the revolutionary struggle.

Constantly revolutionizing oneself through one's practical struggle is the demand of the revolutionization itself. Revolutionizing oneself means to make oneself a genuine chuche-type revolutionary with a firm revolutionary outlook on the world. The work of cultivating the noble revolutionary spirit and the strong and tough will is the one that treasures the interests of society and group, rather than the interests of individuals, and that devotedly struggles, jumping into fire and water, for the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people. There is no revolutionary in the world who was born with a revolutionary consciousness, and also there is no perfect and consummated revolutionary in the world. One's embarkment down the road of the revolution is nothing but one's first step along the road of revolution. Therefore, one should constantly temper and cultivate oneself to have the ideological and mental features of a revolutionary.

The revolutionary outlook on the world also is formed, strengthened, and developed in the course of the development of consciousness by steadying ideological indoctrination and practical struggle. Of course, there are various methods in the course of revolutionization. One is not born with a revolutionary consciousness, and revolutionary consciousness does not form by itself. Also, the influence of men of foresight, forerunners in the course of people's advance along the road of the revolution, is great. However, what is more important in establishing one's outlook on the world is the practice of the revolution. By nature, cognition itself becomes more solid when it is acquired through experiences in life, rather than through books or lectures. Cognition acquired through experiences is the one that becomes faith. Knowledge becomes faith and is internalized only through the course of practice and experience. Through this course a revolutionary outlook on the world is established.

Only when those who are carrying out the revolution actively master the noble principle of the revolution, defining study as their first duty, and, thus, cultivate themselves through social practice can they have the ideological and mental characteristics that they should have as chuche-type revolutionaries. In the period of the past anti-Japanese struggle, our genuine revolutionaries were able to resolutely fight for the victory of the revolution without the slightest degree of trepidation even under difficult circumstances. Our genuine revolutionaries also firmly rallied around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They were able to act this way because of they had firmly established a chuche-oriented revolutionary outlook on the world through their practical struggles. The revolutionary outlook on the world that our anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters had was not mere knowledge acquired from books or (?other publications). Instead, it was precisely the firm faith learned and mastered amid the arduous

struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors under the leadership of the great leader.

Because of such a revolutionary outlook on the world, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters were able to carry out the revolution to the end, upholding the general while sleeping in the mountains and living on roots, leaves, and barks. Moreover, they demonstrated the noble and clean ideological and mental characteristics of communist revolutionaries of Korea. Experience shows that such a chuche-oriented revolutionary outlook on the world can be internalized as the inherent characteristic of revolutionaries only when it is mastered as a firm faith through practical struggle.

Our revolution has advanced far, and the situation and circumstances of those who are carrying out the revolution have greatly changed. However, the revolution has not yet ended, and the future road of our revolution may encounter many obstacles and trials. In the ranks of our revolution, old revolutionaries have gradually decreased and the new generations who have not yet been tempered amid struggle are increasing.

Firmly preparing all party members and the working people to become genuine chuche-type revolutionaries who have a firm revolutionary outlook on the world has become a very important problem in consistently inheriting and developing the cause of our revolution today.

We are living and carrying out the revolution in the rewarding period during which the revolutionary cause of chuche is being brilliantly consummated under our glorious party. The work of party members and the working people to constantly revolutionize themselves is precisely the work of firmly preparing themselves ideologically, mentally, and morally so that they can consummate to the end the revolutionary cause under the leadership of the party. It is also the struggle to firmly establish a chuche-oriented revolutionary outlook on the world so that they can share their destinies with the party.

The revolutionary fighters who live in today's era should direct the purpose of their revolutionization toward this. For this end, they should directly join in the practical struggle in which the party's ideology and intent are implemented and should temper themselves.

For our party members and the working people, the practice of the revolution and the course of revolutionization are closely related to each other. The practice of the revolution and revolutionization are two aspects in achieving one purpose. Our party's purpose to revolutionize functionaries and the working people is to firmly arm them with a chuche-oriented revolutionary outlook on the world and, thus, to see to it that they display high revolution-mindedness and combat capability in the implementation of the revolutionary task set forth by the party and that they have the ability and dignity as genuine chuche-type revolutionaries. In particular, to effect a new great upsurge in socialist construction, it is imperative to thoroughly revolutionize party members and the working people, all of whom are people in charge of effecting a new great upsurge. Generally, people are constantly tempered and mature as revolutionaries through the difficult and complicated practical struggle for reforming nature and men.

For us, the practice of the revolution means the struggle to realize the ideologies and intent of the party and the leader, the struggle to implement assigned revolutionary tasks. Today's struggle to effect a new great upsurge through increased production and conservation to the maximum in response to the militant appeal of the party and the leader has an extraordinarily high goal. However, it is not an easy struggle. The movement to create the speed of the nineties that we are waging today is a massive onward movement to lift our country's socialist construction up to a new high stage. It is also a tense struggle that demands that our people's heroism and revolution-mindedness be enhanced to the maximum degree.

Our reality, seething with creation and innovation, provides all the conditions and possibilities to revolutionize our party members and working people. The question is: What ideological stand should the party members and working people adopt, and are they determined to plunge themselves into reality and revolutionizing themselves?

Only through the active participation in the practical struggle to produce and build can the correctness of our revolutionary cause being carried out under the leadership of the party be deeply realized and the faith in victory be further deepened and can the people prepare themselves as the permanent companions who will carry on the revolution to the end by following the party. For the party members and working people, revolutionizing oneself through revolutionary practice is, above all, the noble task to firmlly establish the revolutionary outlook on the leader and to enhance the boundless loyalty to the party and leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, has noted: By firmly regarding the leader as our spiritual support and by realizing that the faithful accomplishment of the revolutionary task given by the leader is most valuable and rewarding, we should be boundlessly loyal to the leader through the revolutionary practice to implement the leader's ideology and intent.

The revolutionary outlook on the leader is the basic nucleus of the chuche-oriented revolutionary outlook on the world, and is the basic factor of fully mobilizing the ideological and spiritual qualities of the true revolutionaries. The boundless loyalty to the party and revolution, the spirit of the sacrificial service for the working class and people, and the sense of revolutionary obligation and noble ethics are all possible only when the revolutionary outlook on the leader is established as a basic principle.

For the chuche-type revolutionaries, the revolutionary outlook on the leader is the most important thing in life.

Thus, only when they firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary outlook on the leader, can they devote themselves to the struggle for the party and revolution, as well as for the working class and people. Accordingly, the revolutionary outlook on the leader is the basis of the revolutionization.

The people's revolutionary outlook on the leader is strengthened when they realize as their faith that the leader is the center of the existence of the social and political systems and that they can socially and politically continue to exist forever only when they are united with the leader as comrades in system and ideology. Thus, general knowledge and mere recognition are not enough to make the revolutionary outlook on the leader a part of the people's lives.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors endlessly trusted the great Marshal Kim Il-song and they politically and ideologically protected and defended him at the expense of their lives. This was possible precisely because they, in the course of the bloody battles against the enemies, deeply realized that the marshal was the center of the existence of our nation and that their destiny depended on the marshal.

Under the present historical circumstances, the question is how the party members and working people realize in their life the blood relations between the leader and his warriors by emulating the anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors. Of course, indirect recognition is possible through literature and other artistic works on the experiences of the revolutionaries of the past. However, it is most fundamental to link the task to establish an outlook on the leader with the revolutionary practice.

Our practical struggle comprises the activities needed to implement the leader's ideology and intent and the struggle to possess the political integrity given by the leader and add luster to it.

The party and leader lead the revolution and construction by working out a great ideology and line, and our functionaries and working people accept the party's ideology as their life and struggle to put into practice. It is precisely in this course that the activities of the social and political organic body are actively carried out with the leader as the center of its existence.

As we properly implement the leader's ideology and intent, our relations with the leader are further deepened, and we come to possess an even higher social and political integrity. Today, our party is carrying out a bold operation to leap in socialist construction, and it is calling us to new great upsurges. Turning out in this struggle actively and devoting all of one's energy and wisdom to it are the ways to be loyal to the party and to revolutionizing oneself.

Precisely through the struggle to implement the ideology and intent of the party and leader and the party's line and policy and through their practical life, the party members and working people can realize the greatness of the ideology of the party and leader and the wisdom and correctness of the leadership of the party and leader. Only in reality, can the people realize the truth of the party policy and the greatness of the leader and be powerfully nurtured as true chuche-type revolutionaries who think and act only according to the leader's ideology and will and find the reward of their life only in sharing joys and sorrows with the leader.

For our party members and working people, defending one's revolutionary guardpost is the honorable combat task assigned by the party and leader. Today, in the move to create the speed of the nineties, the party expects the party members and working people to fully pull their weight at their revolutionary guardposts.

For the party members and working people, properly accomplishing their assigned tasks is precisely the way to loyally repay the party's high political trust and expectations. Therefore, only through the course of enhancing the loyalty to the party and leader and establishing the revolutionary outlook on the leader, can the course of accomplishing the revolutionary tasks be turned into the course of self-revolutionization. For the party members and working people, revolutionizing oneself through revolutionary practice is a rewarding task to accomplish the given revolutionary task by one's own effort with high revolutionary fighting spirit under all circumstances.

Revolutionary practice is an important means of revolutionization. However, one cannot automatically revolutionize oneself, even if he participates in the production and practical activities. Only by regarding the course of accomplishing the given revolutionary task as the course of ideological and revolutionary discipline and only by participating in the practical struggle voluntarily and positively, is self-revolutionization possible.

If one fails to fulfill his given revolutionary mission but carelessly passes his given days and acts as a wage-earner, one cannot defend his revolutionary guardpost and cannot establish the spirit of a revolutionary. After all, it is not the people's surroundings or conditions but their conscious effort that nurtures them as revolutionaries.

Initially, revolutionary spirit and combat capability are the most important qualities of the revolutionaries, and they are enhanced only through the practical struggle to implement the party's line and policy.

During the course of the revolutionary struggle, there can be difficulties and trials. However, if one fears difficulties and trials, one cannot become a revolutionary. Only those who fulfill their given revolutionary missions by overcoming difficulties and turning the adverse conditions to favorable ones are true revolutionaries who possess revolutionary spirit and combat capabilities.

Iron is tempered in fire and revolutionaries are disciplined in struggle. To become revolutionaries with an unyielding fighting spirit, one must be disciplined

through hard struggle. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's teaching that the hardships in adolescence cannot be bought even with gold shows how precious it is to discipline oneself in difficulties.

Most of our party members and working people are those who never suffered exploitation and oppression or experienced the trials of the revolution. Therefore, without self-discipline in the practical struggle, people can falter even in minor difficulties and can fall into defeatism.

One should not be like a plant grown in the greenhouse and should not be afraid of struggle but should become an indomitable fighter who sacrifices oneself in the revolution. To this end, we should ideologically discipline ourselves by plunging ourselves into the practical struggle to effect new great upsurges.

The struggle to effect great upsurges by displaying the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude requires high revolutionary spirit. Our functionaries and working people should become true revolutionaries who know only the revolution and work. Such revolutionaries vigilantly struggle all the time by finding work to do and think of the interests of the party and revolution even when at rest and in their private work.

Even if one is to die tomorrow, one has to foster a habit of working actively and energetically; one has to remain unaware of the passage of night into dawn and remain unaware of mealtimes, so that one can carry out any work asssigned by the party in a timely and excellent manner and create new miracles and exploits.

Revolution-mindedness and militancy are formed as a unique trait when one struggles hard, applying oneself and working hard at it to fulfill the task entrusted by the party. Therefore, true revolutionaries use any difficult trials they may face and whatever difficult task confronts them and struggle to ovecome them turning them to their advantage for their ideological discipline.

The revolution is not something mysterious that only some special persons can accomplish. Anyone can accomplish it if one makes up one's mind to do so. However, it is not so easy for anyone to prepare himself to be a resolute fighter who forces his way through difficulties with revolution-mindedness and militancy. The lesson learned from life shows that the revolutionization in which one steadily fosters one's revolution-mindedness and militancy in ordinary daily labor and life is very valuable for the struggle in the future as well.

The high revolution-mindedness and militancy demonstrated in adversity depends upon how one has trained oneself daily. For our party members and working people who must tread the road of the revolution to the end, following the party and carrying out difficult and complicated tasks, it is important to accelerate revolutionization in today's practice of socialist construction with this ideological position.

By revolutionizing themselves through revolutionary practice, party members and working people also prepare themselves to be chuche-type people with a rich humanity and noble moral traits. The chuche-type revolutionary is not only dignified, noble, and beautiful ideologically and spiritually, but he also has rich humanity and noble moral traits as well. Communist revolution-mindedness, which is founded on a true and abundant basis of life, becomes most firm and mighty when it is combined with noble moral traits and rich humanity. The revolutionary fighter demanded by the party today is a true man who is well prepared and perfected both in humane and moral aspects. This noble ethos is brought forth not automatically but through the practice struggle in which one purposefully trains oneself.

The life of a revolutionary begins with struggle and ends with struggle. But it is wrong if one thinks that the revolutionaries know only the revolution and do not know the life of man. For the revolutionaries who apply themselves to the revolution and construction with firm faith to realize the aspiration and desire of the working popular masses, life and struggle are always connected as one. There is life in struggle and struggle in life. The life led in struggle is the noblest and the most beautiful. The life led in today's struggle to achieve the growth and prosperity of the country and to realize the independent aspiration and desire of the popular masses is not only noble in its aspiration but its process is militant, romantic, and beautiful. In fact, effecting an upswing in socialist construction is the struggle to bring the new socialist life into fuller bloom and demonstrate the superiority of our own style of socialism. For this reason, our struggle is an optimistic one, though there can be difficulties. Our party members and working people can develop a strong will in such a life and struggle and can realize their ideals and desires.

In the course of practice struggle, the party members and working people come to have the noble spirit and revolutionary fidelity of loving their comrades and the people, and to perfect the noble trait not only of a revolutionary but of man. In the struggle and life in which an ambitious and lively spirit and revolutionary romanticism overflow, a man of a new type, more warm-hearted, humane, and having communist moral traits, the chuche-type revolutionary, is born.

To revolutionize oneself while putting the revolution into practice enables the revolutionaries to cherish people-mindedness and faithfully serve the people. For the revolutionaries who are from among the people and who serve them, nothing is more important than to be trusted and supported by the masses.

The spirit of devoted service to the people is displayed highly when the revolutionaries go deep among the masses and establish a revolutionary outlook among them.

What is more, the only way of maintaining uninterrupted upswings in socialist construction lies in going among the masses, the ones who are in charge of socialist construction, and in depending on the strength of the popular masses. Only when one goes among the masses can one realize how mighty the strength of the masses is and come to resolve to serve the masses.

The tendency to regard oneself as a special being standing over the masses and to disparage them stems from the fact that one has no trust in the masses and that one is removed from them. Only when they assume it as a principle to believe in the strength of the masses and carry out the revolution on their strength and assume it as part of living to share life and death with them, the revolutionaries will be respected and loved by the people and they can display highly their people-mindedness.

The chuche-type revolutionaries are the ones who are more faithful to the revolutionary sense of obligation than anybody else. To be most joyous when winning true comrades-in-arms and to be most unhappy when losing such comrades is the revolutionaries' mettle.

Since it is the like-minded comrades who carry out the revolution and construction, the revolutionaries are to experience the valuableness of their comrades in their practical struggle, love each other from the bottom of their hearts, and in the process display a revolutionary sense of obligation and comradely love.

Those who are unfaithful to the revolutionary sense of obligation in their day-to-day life are incapable of sharing life and death with comrades in difficult times nor can they be faithful to the party and revolution. Only those who display warm comradely love, having confidence in their comrades, loving them wholeheartedly, and sharing well-being and woe with them, even in propitious days, are capable of sharing the same fate with the organizations, comrades, upholding the party and leader in the period of grave tribulations.

Just as everything changes, people's ideology and awareness change. The ideology and awareness can change for better and they can change for worse, too. Therefore, our party members and working people can be immutably loyal to the party and leader until the last minute of their life only when they consolidate and develop the work of establishing their revolutionary outlook on the world in the course of putting the revolution into practice.

To be boundlessly loyal to the leadership of the party is a crucial guarantee for the party members and working people to hasten the revolutionization. The primary objective the party members and working people seek in the course of revolutionizing themselves is to honor the party and to be boundlessly loyal to the party and leader.

Those who have absolute trust in the party and follow the party affer entrusting everything to it can be far ahead of others in revolutionizing themselves, while thinking and acting to the dictate of the party.

The party members and working people should defend the party whenever the difficulties and troubles that the latter faces are great and should cherish firm faith to follow and trust only the party under any adverse circumstances. This is at once the stand and position the people who are determined to rdevolutionize themselves following the party take in the course of revolutionizing themselves. Such people can always be highly successful in fulfilling the intents of the party and leader and build a high tower of self-culture.

Our party members and the working people should constantly wage the work of revolutionizing themselves for their whole life. To do so, they should enhance the demands made of themselves. Even those who have been tempered amid the arduous revolutionary struggle can fall behind the times if they fail to do a great deal in self-culture and to temper themselves on a continuous basis amid the practical struggle. The saying that there is no perfect and consummated revolutionary does not mean an endless height that an ordinary man cannot reach. It refers to the high degree of demands made of and the humble traits of the chuche-type revolutionaries who are not fully satisfied with their revolutionization level and their mental and moral culture. The high degree of demands is a good tonic in revolutionizing our functionaries and the working people.

Men cannot always receive admiration. Only when they live and work receiving criticism and cultivating themselves, can they grow up as revolutionaries who do not change their minds under any circumstances. Revolutionaries should continue to carry out the revolution until they die. To do so, they should constantly revolutionize themselves through the practical struggle until their last breath.

All people, regardless of whether they are those who have carried out the revolution for a long time in the past or whether they belong to the new generation, should give prominence to the high degree of demands made of themselves and should cultivate themselves. In particular, it is important for cadre members, who are commanding members of the revolution, to go to mine pits and agricultural fields, the sites of the practical struggle seething with creation and innovation, and to actively make efforts there to revolutionize themselves.

Guidance functionaries should mingle with the masses to learn the revolution-mindedness of the working class and should constantly effect an upsurge in socialist construction by pooling strength with the masses and sharing their destinies with them.

Organizational life is the political activity which performs the revolutionary duty assigned by the party, arming itself with the ideology of the party and the leader. All lives and struggles of our functionaries and the working people are closely linked with organizational life. People can establish a revolutionary outlook on the world and accelerate the revolutionization of themselves

only through the revolutionary organizations, the parent body of their lives that gives them a noble political life.

Iron gets rusty when it is left outside for a long time. Likewise, when people fail to temper themselves through their revolutionary organizational life, their brains get rusty.

All functionaries and the working people should treasure their organizations more preciously than their lives and work and live under the guidance and control of their organizations. Thus, they should firmly prepare themselves to become resolute revolutionaries who struggle, devoting their lives, for the party and the revolution.

Our party is the great party, which is consummating the revolutionary cause under the banner of the chuche idea, and our party members and the working people are the revolutionary fighters who should carry out the revolution to the end upholding the leadership of the party and the leader. To share their destinies with the party and to perform their honorable duties assigned before the times and history, all functionaries, party members, and the working people should constantly revolutionize themselves in the all-out onward movement of the nineties to create new miracles and exploits.

As long as there are the ranks of resolute revolutionaries who have been firmly armed with a chuche-oriented revolutionary outlook on the world, our party's might will be deepened as an invincible one, a new great revolutionary upsurge will be effected in socialist construction, and the revolutionary cause of chuche will advance victoriously under any difficult circumstance.

NODONG SINMUN on Collectivist Spirit

SK1103082890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 11 Mar 90

["Collectivist Spirit Is Important Source for Displaying Superiority of Socialism"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA)—It is an important source for giving full play to the superiority of our socialist system that the party members and the working people equip themselves with the collectivist spirit and apply it, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

What is important in giving fuller scope to the superiority of our socialist system, it notes, is that the party members and the working people fully display the collectivist spirit.

The article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as saying:

"A socialist and communist society is based on collectivism. The fundamental requirement of a socialist and communist society is that all the working people work, study and live in accordance with collectivist principles."

Socialism of our country is one based on collectivism. Our socialist system embodies the essential requirement of the working class for completely realising Chajusong of the popular masses on the basis of collectivism.

The superiority of our socialist system is collectivist superiority.

The might of the spirit of collectivism finds expression in further strengthening the subject of our revolution to be an invincible unit.

The important superiority of our socialist system can be found in that the leader, the party and the masses form a socio-political organism closely united as an integrity.

The collectivist principle "one for all and all for one!" reflects the relations between the collective and individuals, the leader and the soldiers.

Full display of the spirit of collectivism by the popular masses means remaining faithful to the leader, the supreme representative of the collective, and giving full scope to the superiority of the socialist system, closely rallied behind the party and the leader.

The might of the spirit of collectivism also finds expression in that it makes it possible to press ahead with the socialist economic construction and effect a great upsurge in socialist construction by collective innovations, thus imbuing all the spheres of the social life with a sound way of living, while helping and leading each other forward.

Only when a full play is given to the traits of mutual assistance based on the spirit of collectivism, is it possible to effectively manage the socialist collective economy that comes into gear like a toothed wheel.

Collectivism is the factor of imbuing the society with a healthy and pure way of life, while egoism is the carrier of the bourgeois mode of life.

The Korean people, armed with collectivism, have totally rejected the selfish and bourgeois way of life and created a simple and pure cultural and moral life respecting the interests of the society and collective.

We must continue fully displaying the superiority of our socialist system by fully equipping ourselves with the collectivist spirit and giving full scope to it.

South Korea

Foreign Minister Views PRC, USSR Relations

SK1003064890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0635 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 10 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said Saturday [10 March] that when he visits Pakistan and India next week he will ask them to be go-betweens in normalizing his country's relations with China and the Soviet Union.

"I will explain to the leaders of the two states our position on seeking normalization of relations with Beijing and Moscow and will request their cooperation," Choe said.

Diplomatic ties with the two communist superpowers are the "final objectives of northern policy," Choe said, unveiling his plan in talks with reporters prior to a two-week tour that will also take him to Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. The government apparently feels that Pakistan and India, which Choe will visit for six days from Monday, can be helpful because they maintain close relations with Beijing and Moscow, staunch allies of North Korea.

Despite growing trade and personnel exchanges, South Korea has only limited consular relations with the Soviet Union and efforts to initiate diplomatic ties with China have made little progress.

The foreign minister said he will meet with U.S. Ambassador James Lilley during a one-hour stopover in Beijing en route to the Southwest Asian nations, but denied that he will contact chinese officials during the brief stay. It was reported that Choe had asked Lilley to arrange an airport meeting with a high-ranking Chinese official so that he could deliver a personal letter for Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Choe is to visit Islamabad March 12-15 and New Delhi March 15-17 to discuss ways to promote trade and economic cooperation as well as diplomatic cooperation on the international scene. The South Korean Foreign Minister has proposed talks with his Chinese and Soviet counterparts in an effort to advance diplomatic ties with the two countries.

Choe, who is scheduled to embark on his five-nation tour Sunday afternoon, said his trip to Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria starting March 18 will not only promote Seoul's relations with the East-bloc states but also help Seoul establish full diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union.

"If I sign protocols on setting up diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria during the visit, the number of East European nations with which Seoul has not opened diplomatic ties will decrease to three—East Germany, Romania and Albania," the minister said.

He said negotiations to open diplomatic relations with Romania will be held in the near future and similar negotiations with East Germany will resume after general elections there March 18.

Touching on relations with East Germany, Choe said, "we are considering an opportune time for establishment of diplomatic ties since the reunification of the two Germanies is emerging besides the general elections. We could resume negotiations soon after the general elections if it is judged that much time is needed for reunification."

Choe Ho-chung on Upcoming Five-Nation Tour

SK1203024990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 12 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said Sunday he is willing to meet with North Korean diplomats to discuss inter-Korean relations during his visit to Eastern Europe March 18-24. In an airport news conference before departing on a trip that is to take him to Pakistan, India, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, Choe said he will try to promote practical cooperation with East-bloc as well as Third World nations during his tour.

"If I have a chance while in Eastern Europe, I will meet with North Korean as well as Soviet diplomats to discuss improving our relations with Pyongyang and Moscow," the foreign minister said.

Choe said he plans to ask for cooperation from Pakistan and India in South Korea's efforts to improve ties with the Soviet Union and China because the two non-aligned countries maintain close relations with the two communist nations.

The foreign minister is to sign protocols agreeing to open ambassador-level diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria while in Prague and Sofia. He will also discuss promoting mutual cooperations with Yugoslavia, which opened full diplomatic ties with Seoul last month. He will make official visits to Pakistan and India from Monday until Sunday before going to Belgrade.

Regarding a visit to Moscow from March 19 by Kim Yong-sam, a co-leader of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), Choe said he knows Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze is not among the Soviet figures Kim is scheduled to meet with.

The foreign minister also said Kong No-myong, head of Korea's first consular department in Moscow, met with Vladlen Martynov, director of the Soviet Institute for World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) and the man who invited Kim to Moscow, to discuss Kim's itinerary in the Soviet Union. Choe did not give further details. Choe said he has no messages from President No Tae-u for his counterparts in the three East European countries.

A Foreign Ministry source said Choe is to meet with U.S. Ambassador James Lilley during his 80-minute stopover in Beijing Monday afternoon en route to Islamabad. Choe is expected to ask the U.S. envoy, who was ambassador to South Korea before shifting to Beijing, to act as a go-between in improving ties between Seoul and Beijing, the source said. But he did not say whether the Korean foreign minister will meet with Chinese officials during his stopover.

PRC Reportedly Shelves Talks on Trade Office

SK1103130490 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1200 GMT 11 Mar 90

[Text] The ECONOMIC REPORTER, a Hong Kong weekly news magazine, reported today that China has decided to shelve negotiations which it had conducted with the ROK for the purpose of establishing trade missions in Beijing and Seoul.

The weekly news magazine, which has close connections to the Chinese Government, disclosed that while the ROK side hopes to establish an official mission having consular functions, the Chinese side only wants to establish a civilian-level office with no diplomatic functions. The news magazine also said that the Chinese Government had decided to postpone negotiations with the ROK in view of the recent international situation.

Official on Seoul-Bejing 'High-Level' Contact

SK1203022790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 12 (YONHAP)—South Korea and China are approaching a common view on opening government-level liaison offices in Seoul and Beijing in September, on the occasion of the Beijing Asian Games, a Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

South Korea proposed in a recent high-level contact that the two countries open liaison offices prior to the establishment of diplomatic relations, as the United States and China did in 1972, and received a favorable response from China, said the official, who declined to be named.

The official said high-ranking diplomats discussed issues pending between the two nations, including establishment of diplomatic ties, opening of direct air routes and bilateral cooperation related to the Asiad, but he would not reveal the site of the contact.

A liaison office, though inferior in status to a consulate, could virtually handle political as well as consular affairs and is expected to greatly contribute to advancing diplomatic relations between Seoul and Beijing. Ambassador-at-Large Cho Kwang-che will discuss the matter with Chinese Foreign Ministry officials while in the Chinese capital to attend the Asia-Africa law committee meeting that opened Monday and runs until Saturday.

The United States and China normalized their relations seven years after opening liaison offices, but it would not take such a long time between Korea and China, the official said. He said although the Chinese expressed disapproval of Seoul's entry into the United Nations alone during the contact, their attitude is expected to change if liaison offices are opened.

North Korea, an ally of China, has persistently opposed Seoul's sole membership or simultaneous membership with Pyongyang in the world body.

Jiang Zemin To Arrive in Pyongyang 14 Mar

SK1203055090 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 12 Mar 90 p 1

[Excerpt] (YONHAP from Hong Kong)—On 11 March TA KUNG PO, a pro-Chinese newspaper published in Hong Kong, which has been operated by XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, quoting a news source of Beijing, reported that Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, will visit North Korea on 14 March and will stay there for 3 days.

On the other hand, HSING TAO RIBAO, a pro-Taiwanese paper published in Hong Kong, reported on 11 March that the purpose of general secretary Jiang Zemin's visit to North Korea this time is to soothe Kim Il-song of North Korea on the threshold of the Beijing government's establishment of diplomatic relations with South Korea. [passage omitted]

Pyongyang Bans Entry of Foreign Tourists

SK1003035290 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 10 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] (YONHAP/Tokyo)—On 9 March, KYODO reported that North Korea is banning all foreign tourists from entering until 19 April.

Citing a source in the China Heping International Tourist Corporation, a tourist company in Beijing, the report also stated that the Korea Kumgangsan International Tourist Company recently informed the Chinese tourist company that "it would receive tourists after 20 April." It was learned that the current entry ban was implemented after North Korea allowed journalists and businessmen based in Hong Kong to fly to Pyongyang via chartered aircraft last January.

North Korea began to receive foreign tourists in 1987 for the purpose of obtaining foreign exchange, and showed a move toward attempting to extricate itself from its position of international isolation. However, since North Korea suffered sanctions imposed by Japan in November 1987 in connection with the bombing of a Korean Air passanger plane, it banned the entry of foreign tourists. With the lifting of this ban last autumn, it again began to receive foreign tourists. But because this is the first such comprehensive ban, there is speculation that this has something to do with changes in the political situation in North Korea.

Proposal To Invite North Scholars Approved

SK1103011690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Mar 90 p 2

[Text] The government yesterday approved plans to invite north Korean scholars to an international symposium to be held in Seoul in August. Pak Kyong-so, president of the Korean Society of International Political Science, proposed the plans. He is expected to extend an invitation to north Korea through a Korean-American.

The government also permitted Pyon Hyong-yun, president of the Korean Society of Economics, to contact a north Korean scholar in line with the society's plan to invite north Koreans to the fourth international symposium of economics scheduled in Seoul in August.

Poet Mun Tok-su was also allowed to propose, through a press conference, to the north the participation of north Korean literary figures in the 12th world poet congress to be held in Seoul Aug. 22- 26.

However, the National Unification Board turned down the requests from the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS), and two dailies to make contacts with north Koreans for their plans to dispatch newsmen to Pyongyang for gathering stories on north Korea.

Government Changes Cross-Recognition Policy

SK1003120590 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 10 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] The government has wholly revised its policy of North-South Korean cross-recognition by the four powerful neighboring countries of the United States, Japan, China, and the Soviet Union. It also has revised the policy of simultaneous entry into the United Nations by North and South Korea. Entry into the United Nations, which has been an important theme, is viewed as a means of settling questions concerning the Korean peninsula. Thus, the government has changed its policy into one that does not link the issue of improving ROK-Soviet and ROK-China relations with the issue of improving U.S.-North Korean and Japanese-North Korean relations.

It has been learned that the government already has notified the United Nations and Japan of this change in its policies. The government also has notified them that it has finished negotiating these policies, and it conveyed these policies at a conference of heads of Korean diplomatic and consular offices in foreign countries held from 2 March through 7 March.

The change in the theme of the government's diplomatic policy is based on the fact that, as a result of a northern policy which has been pushed ahead since the 7 July declaration, it will be possible to establish diplomatic relations with China and the Soviet Union sooner or later through negotiations between the parties concerned. It is also based on the fact that there is confidence that we need not be afraid any longer of obstructionism by North Korea.

In addition, it has been decided that we cannot wait forever for the restructuring and opening of North Korea. It also has been decided that the government has noted the fact that the United States and Japan, countries friendly to us, have taken the lead in preventing the diplomatic isolation of North Korea to induce North Korea to open its doors to foreign countries. These efforts have been helpful in easing tensions and settling questions concerning reunification.

Yi Chong-pin, first assistant secretary of the Foreign Ministry, has said, "The government has not recently used the expression of simultaneous entry into the United Nations." Yi also clearly revealed his intention to push ahead with the question of our entry into the United Nations, irrespective of the North Korean situation. He added, "Our entry into the United Nations and North Korea's entry are quite different questions; our entry into the United Nations is not related to a compulsory UN entry for North Korea."

First Assistant Secretary Yi also said, "This issue was discussed in the conference of the heads of Korean diplomatic and consular offices in foreign countries." He added, "Because we are fully qualified to enter the United Nations, we can support North Korea, if it wants us to."

Another high-ranking official of the Foreign Ministry has even revealed that "It is needless to link the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and China and the ROK and the Soviet Union with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and North Korea and Japan and North Korea any longer."

In addition, on 7 March, Karl Spence Richardson, director of the Office of Korean Affairs in the U.S. State Department, stressed that "the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union does not mean that U.S.-North Korean diplomatic relations should be established." Thus, he clearly revealed that cross-recognition by the four powerful countries is not compulsory.

The government has presented North-South cross-recognition, and the simultaneous entry into the United Nations of North and South Korea as a way of persuading China and the Soviet Union to improve relations with the Koreas, and to realize entry into the United Nations. The change in the government's policies, and statements by the the U.S. State Department, are based on a consensus of understanding that, as a means of urging North Korea to accept the restructuring sweeping the East bloc, it is desirable to revise the principles of cross-recognition.

North May Begin 'Peace Offensive' Toward South

SK1203063690 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] The government estimates that when Kim Chong-il adjusts his power base after elections for deputies in the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] in late April, there may be many possibilities for North Korea to greatly revise its position on its existing closed policies at home and abroad. North Korea possibly could revise its policies by wholly resuming various levels of North-South dialogue and by carrying out an active peace offensive toward the South. Therefore, governmental departments and offices have started working to provide measures to deal with this in advance.

If North Korea shows this kind of change in its policy positions at home and abroad, the government will accept this in a progressive manner and will establish policies to use this as a decisive turning point in opening up North Korea and in improving North-South relations. It also has been learned that the government is in the process of studying various proposals which it is estimated may be proposed by North Korea, including the resumption of North-South dialogues.

Especially in relation to the Korean peninsula by the North Korean side, the government is closely observing and examining North Korea's movements according to an analysis by well-informed foreign sources. These foreign sources say that North Korea may possibly generate some kind of important proposal, such as virtually giving up the policy of opposing the cross-recognition of North and South Korea.

On 11 March, a well-informed government source said, "Judging from a series of movements in North Korea as well as abroad—movements such as early deputy elections for the SPA, recent reports on Kim Chong-il by the North Korean press, and the visit by CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin to Pyongyang on 14 March—it is being postulated that unprecedented changes are taking place at this time within North Korea." This source also revealed, "The government believes that the great flow of change is certainly moving in the direction of establishing a succession system with the possibility of the succession of Kim Chong-il as the new leader."

This source also said, "If this is the case, it is expected that under the leadership of Kim Chong-il, North Korea will propose measures to overcome its policy of isolation at home and abroad. This is to legitimize Kim Chong-il's succession as the new leader of North Korea." This source also stated, "This will take place sometime in late May when the deputy elections of the SPA are over and domestic affairs are somewhat settled."

This source revealed, "There are many ways for North Korea to carry out a peace offensive toward the South, including an overall resumption of North-South dialogues to find a way out of its policy of isolation. Also, it appears that North Korea will examine its policies to bring about changes in existing policies toward the Korean peninsula and Western countries. Signs indicating this have been perceived in diplomatic circles."

This source indicated, "For example, if diplomatic relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union are realized, it is inevitable that North Korea will revise its policy of opposing the approval of the cross-recognition of North and South Korea." The North's policy of opposing the approval of cross-recognition for North and South Korea and opposing simultaneous entries into the United Nations, the so-called "two-Koreas" policy, is regarded as the first subject for revision.

Also, it was learned that the government is preparing to take corresponding strategies if Kim Chong-il assumes the position of the new leader and the North Korean side proposes to hold summit talks between President No Tae-u and Kim Chong-il, rather than between President No and party General Secretary Kim Il-song.

South Prepares for North's 'Peace Offensive'

SK1203071490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0700 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 12 (YONHAP)—South Korea has started to prepare for a North Korean "peace offensive" when the mantle of power is passed from President Kim Il-song to his son next month, a government source said Monday [2 March]. The government expects the North to wage a peace offensive after Kim Chong-il's position is consolidated and has begun to prepare for it since it is highly possible Pyongyang will make a substantial change in its closed domestic and foreign policies, the source said.

Diplomats have said Pyongyang is very likely to renounce its "one-Korea policy" or give up its policy of objecting to cross recognition of both Koreas by each other's allies. The government is studying ways of dealing with these expected developments and will closely watch for changes in the North, the source said.

Reports have it that Kim Il-song is likely to turn over the presidency to his son right after the Supreme People's Assembly elections, slated for April 22, though he is expected to retain a close grip on real power in the tightly sealed nation from behind the scenes.

The source said unprecedentedly big changes seem to be under way in North Korea given the advancement of the elections by six months and the visit by Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin to Pyongyang later this week. The government thinks the changes mean imminent transfer of the leadership from father to son and is preparing for a possible North Korean proposal for a summit between President No Tae-u and Kim Chong-il, he said.

There is a possibility Pyongyang will propose the summit together with resumption of all inter-Korean dialogue in order to get international endorsement for the unprecedented power succession as a way to give it legitimacy, he said.

Paper Urges North-South Talks on Disarmament

SK1003022290 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 6 Mar 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Hold Military Talks and Discuss Disarmament"]

[Text] On 2 March, in his answer at the National Assembly, Minister of National Defense Yi Sang-hun said that South Korea's defense spending has surpassed that of North Korea since 1976 and that South Korea's defense spending was 1.7 times higher than that of North Korea in 1989. The fourth underground tunnel dug

inside the DMZ, 30 kilometers northeast of Yanggu, Kangwon Province, was made public on 3 March.

Prior to this, it was reported that "it is almost certain that North Korea is developing nuclear weapons." It was also reported that a U.S. Department of State official indirectly admitted that nuclear weapons are deployed in Korea.

All these facts show that what is taking place on the Korean peninsula will only lead to a heightened military buildup and further division. Moreover, these events come at a time when the Germans, who have torn down the Berlin Wall, are steadily marching forward toward reunification, which is imminent. They also come at a time when the United States and the Soviet Union have promised to reduce their forces and have assumed reconciliatory postures.

The public did not know that South Korea has spent more on defense than North Korea for the last 15 years because of the government's policy of keeping all military information secret. Our defense spending has accounted for 5 to 6 percent of our gross national product and more than 30 percent of our government spending. We can easily see how our defense spending has continuously increased as our economy has grown. However, we were surprised that, last year, our defense spending topped no less than $9 billion, 1.7 times as much as that of North Korea, which amounted to $5.28 billion. South Korea's defense spending will top more than $10 billion this year or next, and, as a result, South Korea will be seen at home and abroad as a "military power."

When it began to increase its defense spending in 1974, the government pledged that it would "achieve a North-South military balance by 1980 by building a self-defense capability." However, the government said in 1980 that it would do so by 1985, and it again postponed the target year until 1990. Currently, the government says it would achieve a balance by 1996. In his answer at the National Assembly, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun said that South Korea's military strength is 65 percent of that of North Korea.

The allegation that South Korea's military strength is 65 percent of that of North Korea, even though South Korea spends 1.7 times as much as North Korea does, is not convincing. A country's military strength is not necessarily proportional to its military spending. Also, if this theory is applied, there is no no reason for the country to increase its military spending. The Ministry of National Defense has alleged that North Korea was able to maintain and develop a powerful military force by spending less and that its military strength is superior to ours because the cumulative total of its military spending is higher than ours.

This allegation is understandable to a certain degree. However, this allegation is not sufficient to explain a difference in military spending—a difference in which South Korea's military spending is 1.7 times that of North Korea. Prime Minister Kang flatly rejected the claim of foreign military affairs institutes that South Korea's military strength surpasses that of North Korea. How does he respond to the claim of domestic scholars that "a North-South military balance has been maintained since the mid-eighties"?

All regimes up to the present, which have been criticized at home and abroad because of their dictatorial rule and suppression of human rights, have increased the military buildup under the pretext of "North Korean threats of a southward invasion." It is a fact that because they believe what these regimes have reasoned, people have not complained about big military spending. However, the international situation and political and military atmosphere on the Korean peninsula have significantly changed.

Experts think it is difficult for North Korea, whose main arsenal consists of conventional weapons, to unilaterally launch an attack at a time when it is an open secret that the U.S. forces, which have operational control over the Korean forces, possess a massive amount of nuclear weapons. Also, it is common sense that in a modern war, one does not heedlessly launch a preemptive strike against the other unless one possesses an overwhelming military strength, three to five times that of the other.

We worry that excessive military spending makes the people shoulder a heavy burden and hinders sound economic growth. What is more worrisome is the fact that a North-South arms race will further delay reunification, the earnest desire of the fellow countrymen.

What do the incessant arms race and nuclear development ultimately pursue? The world freed itself from the cold war logic long ago. An unforeseen "peace movement" has flourished in the Soviet Union, Germany, and East European countries. Even the United States has moved toward disarmament because it could not run counter to this trend. A military buildup in the modern era requires an enormous sum of money. A fighter costs almost $200 million, and a space weapon more than 10 times that. Destroying weapons results in an irrecoverable loss for a country.

This being the case, our country must map out a policy of reducing its armaments before it is too late. This is not something South Korea can do alone. South Korea cannot unilaterally reduce its armaments unless North Korea responds to this. If the North and South Korean regimes truly want reunification and have the intention to alleviate military tension, they must hold military talks at the earliest possible date and carry out this historic task.

Moscow-Seoul Air Route Not To Stop in China

SK0903030590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 9 (YONHAP)—The Moscow-Seoul air route of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, will not have a

stopover in Shanghai, China, as previously believed, but will be a direct, nonstop service between the two capitals, the South Korean Transportation Ministry said Friday [9 March].

Aeroflot passed the information to the government through Gennadiy Merkushin, Aeroflot's chief of protocol, who arrived here March 7, the ministry said.

It said the Soviet carrier's inaugural flight will leave Moscow at 8 P.M. March 29, arriving in Seoul at 10:45 A.M. the next day.

Meanwhile, Aeroflot intends to delay its opening of the Khabarovsk-Seoul route from April 8 to April 25, but will officially notify the Korean Government of its plan soon.

Hyundai Corp Planning Siberian Coal Venture

SK0803015890 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Mar 90 p 8

[Excerpts] Hyundai Corp. and Daesung Consolidated Coal Mining Co. plan to set up a joint venture company this month in a bid to press harder for the development of a bituminous coal mine in the Maritime Provinces of Siberia, jointly with the Soviet Union.

According to a report submitted to the National Assembly by the Energy-Resources Ministry yesterday, the two Korean companies will also open a subsidiary of the soon-to-be established company shortly in the Maritime Provinces.

The report said Hyundai and Daesung will make a combined investment of $25 million to develop a coal mine in Partizansk, some 60 kilometers away from the Soviet Far Eastern port city of Nakhodka, aimed at producing 300,000 to 500,000 tons of bituminous coal annually from next year.

The Korean venture is now drawing up a business plan for the joint project with the Soviet Union and will seek to hold a 50-percent stake in the development of the bituminous coal mine where some 75 million tons of reserves are estimated to be buried, it said.

"Siberia is estimated to be a promising region for Korean enterprises in that it abounds with natural resources Korea desperately needs and the Soviet Union also hopes for the joint development of its vast natural resources with Korean companies," the report said. It also predicted a heap of problems ahead in the resources development, due largely to the lack of infrastructure there. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO) has signed to supply a Soviet company with $390 million worth of cold-rolled steel sheet totaling 750,000 tons between 1990 and 1992, the company said yesterday. In return, the state-run steel giant will import $75 million worth of pig iron from the Soviet Union in barter trade. Under the contract, POSCO will ship 200,000 tons of cold-rolled steel sheet this year and the remaining 550,000 tons will be exported to the Communist giant by 1992, a POSCO official said. POSCO vice chairman Cho Mal-su reached the accord with O. Smirnov, chairman of the Promsyrio Import Co., a Soviet steel purchasing agency, during a trip to Moscow in January, he said.

The export amount is the largest in the history of Korea's economic exchanges with the Soviet Union and accounts for 20 percent of POSCO's annual exports of cold-rolled sheet.

Joint Soviet Rubber Plant Venture Planned

SK0703020490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 7 (YONHAP)—Talks are under way between a South Korean company and a Soviet firm on forming a petrochemical joint venture in Korea to make the raw material for inner tubes, industrial sources said Wednesday [7 March].

Daelim Industrial Co. and Raznoimport, a Soviet petrochemical firm, have exchanged letters of intent to open a joint venture to produce isobutyl isoprene rubber, the sources said. The two are currently discussing details of the project, including the scale of investment and equity ratios.

Daelim had tried to find an American or Canadian partner but was rebuffed because no company would transfer the technology involved to Korea, according to the sources. Daelim is scheduled to complete construction of an isobutene plant, the main ingredient in isobutyl isoprene rubber, at Yochon Industrial Complex in South Cholla Province by September and the projected joint-venture factory would be built nearby.

If the project goes ahead, it will be the first Korean-Soviet joint venture in South Korea. To date, all joint ventures between the two nations are scheduled to open in the Soviet Union.

Economic Exchanges May Prod Moscow Politically

SK0703021090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Mar 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Imported Soviet Uranium"]

[Text] The expected importation of enriched uranium from the Soviet Union this year will mark another turning point in the increasing economic and trade links with the leading Communist nation and most members of the East bloc.

According to the Ministry of Energy and Resources, Korea will purchase up to 40 tons of uranium concentrate with a U235 content ratio of 3.5 percent annually during the contract period of 1990-1999 to fuel local nuclear power plants.

The advantages of bringing in the finished uranium product are more than the economic reasons cited by the government. The Soviet imports will be less expensive than the current ore purchases from Western countries including Canada and France. Moreover, buying from the USSR will avoid the cumbersome and time-consuming process of processing and refining in the United States and France, from where the semi-finished products are reimported for final fabrication here. However, some caution is needed to minimize a possibly adverse effect of the import from the Soviet Union upon Korea's old Western partners.

An arrangement to pay part of the cost in Korean products will clear the way for further barter trade between Seoul and Moscow. Already, a local food company has started exporting noodles to the Soviet Union in exchange for timber. For the present, the formula of barter trade is quite practical for the two new trading partners.

One of the top captains of Korean industry is now visiting the Soviet Union to explore the possibility of participating in the development of Siberia. Regular air and shipping services are likely to begin in the near future. All these developments are positive in light of the Soviets' efforts for economic reform and liberalization. The growing economic exchanges might well prod Moscow to change its political stance toward Seoul.

'Cool-Headed' Handling of Soviet Ties Urged

SK0803080990 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 6 Mar 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Principle on Korean-Soviet Relations—Balance Must Not Be Lost in a Hasty Pursuit To Establish Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] Korea and the Soviet Union are moving quickly toward establishing diplomatic relations. After summing up recent reports we have the impression that even the establishment of diplomatic relations—the final goal of improving relations—is not far away. This is a very positive development in the situation, viewing the Soviet Union's influence on the Korean peninsula, and diplomatic relations must be established at the earliest possible date.

However, we cannot help but feel that we are too optimistic. It was reported that people involved with the visit to the Soviet Union by Kim Yong-sam, a representative of the Democratic Liberal Party, have had extraordinary conflicts of interests, and have competed among themselves over the visit. It is common sense that, in carrying out diplomatic activities, one must pay keen attention to national interests and the consequences from one's diplomatic activities that may affect future generations. One way or another, the interests of a regime or a party—interests affected by domestic politics—must not take precedence over diplomatic activities. In this respect, the achievements of our efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union must not be considered as booty for a specific individual or party.

Excessive reporting has filled our society with the expectation that the improvement of Korean-Soviet relations will be a panacea. Who is responsible for this phenomenon: the political circles, the government, or the press? This is truly a dangerous phenomenon. A country pursues the establishment of diplomatic relations with another country in order to seek its own national interests. From this standpoint, in our efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union, many episodes have taken place that hurt our pride. Therefore, we must keep in mind the following points in making efforts to improve Korean-Soviet relations, and thus establishing diplomatic relations.

First, we must pursue the establishment of Korean-Soviet diplomatic relations in order to improve North-South relations or, at least to promote North-South dialogue. We must not overlook the fact that national self-determination is important.

Second, the Soviet Union is North Korea's ally. When we consider the Soviet Union's strategic interests in Northeast Asia, it is an illusion to think that the Soviet Union will give up the North Korean card. Therefore, to excessively stress how important it is to improve Korean-Soviet relations is a very incorrect policy .

Third, after being misled by the friendly atmosphere, we must not make light of some issues that must be explained to us without fail. At an appropriate time, the Soviet Union must explain the shooting down of the Korean Airlines [KAL] plane. Because the KAL incident took place when Andropov was general secretary, and because it was also reported that the Soviet Union may not have known that it was a civilian plane, as of right now, the Soviet Union has no reason to reserve its explanation of this incident.

Fourth, we must also maintain a balanced approach to our allies. If two allies misunderstand each other, unnecessary rifts will appear. Therefore, while maintaining existing interests to the utmost, we must prudently carry out multi-sided diplomatic activities.

Fifth, the Soviet Union has no reason to delay the establishment of diplomatic relations with Korea any longer. The Soviet Union has declared to the world that it has no enemies, and has cited improved Korean-Soviet relations as a good example of this in Asia. Under these circumstances, we think the Soviet Union need not stick to formalities in pursuing substance.

At this important moment, when the establishment of Korean-Soviet diplomatic relations is just around the corner, we do not want to cling to the question of the Soviet Union's responsibility for division on the Korean peninsula. We do not want to because the Soviet Union must play a significant role in carrying out the "future" task of improving the security situation on the Korean peninsula and in promoting peace there. However,

northern diplomacy must not be overblown. Let us carry out this important task in a more cool-headed manner and more substantially.

Polish Colonels Inspect 'Team Spirit' Exercise

Radio Report Previews Visit

SK1203040190 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Report by Kim Chae-chol]

[Text] Today, (Kim Chi-uk), spokesman for the Ministry of National Defense revealed that Poland, one of the four countries affiliated with the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission which our government invited to inspect the "Team Spirit-90" exercises, will for the first time in history send delegates Colonel (Jozwick) and Colonel (Petrkat) from Poland. They are expected to arrive in Korea this afternoon.

The two colonels from Poland will stay in Korea from 12-20 March for nine days and inspect the "Team Spirit" exercises and also visit industrial sites such as the Pohang Iron and Steel Company.

The Ministry of National Defense also revealed that military attaches from Switzerland, Brazil, and India who are based in Tokyo and 27 military attaches based in Korea will inspect the "Team Spirit" exercises.

From 1982, the United States and Korea requested North Korea, China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and Sweden, which are affiliated with the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, to inspect the annual "Team Spirit" exercises. Especially, in the 10 January New Year's address by President No Tae-u, he officially invited these countries to inspect the "Team Spirit" exercises.

A related authority of the Ministry of National Defense said that inviting various countries including countries affiliated with the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, to inspect the "Team Spirit" exercises will improve the military might and openness of military exercises on the Korean peninsula, thus enhancing the confidence of a defensive exercise. This is also to contribute to easing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Further on Observation Duties

SK1203062190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0530 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 12 (YONHAP)—Two Polish Army officers were due to arrive Monday afternoon to observe the ongoing Korea-U.S. Team Spirit joint military exercise, the Defense Ministry announced Monday.

Col. Roman Jozwick and Col. Maciej Petrkat [names as received] will see a landing exercise and watch emergency takeoff and landing training as well as receiving briefings on the background of Team Spirit, it said. The two Poles are to visit the second North Korean infiltration tunnel, found in the central frontline on March 19, 1975, and observation posts in frontline areas, the announcement said.

Poland is one of the four member-nations of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC), which oversees the Korean armistice. Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Sweden are the others. Poland is the first East Bloc country to send observers to Team Spirit, the ministry said. The two officers leave the country on March 21.

South Korea and the United States have annually invited all four NNSC countries as well as North Korea and China to observe the exercise since 1982. President No Tae-u reiterated the proposal in his New Year news conference and Poland accepted it, the ministry said. The Polish observers will prove false the North Korean claims that Team Spirit is "aggressive" and "nuclear training," it said.

Thirty foreign military attaches stationed in Korea and Japan will also observe the exercise, which ends in mid-April.

Joint Communications Communique With Hungary

LD0803060490 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 7 (MTI)—There is need for a system of telecommunications cooperation to be set up between the Republic of Korea and Hungary, Andras Derzsi, Hungarian minister of transport, telecommunication and construction, and his host, Yi U-chae, minister of communications of the Republic of Korea, stated in the joint communique on their talks.

The two ministers agreed on cooperation in the research and development of telecommunications technologies and exchanges of information and experts in the field.

Andras Derzsi, in South Korea from March 6 to 8, invited his counterpart for a visit to Hungary.

Official Discusses Trade Ties With Hungary

AU0803111490 Budapest MTI in English 0800 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Budapest, 7 Mar (MTI)—Wednesday's "NEPSZABADSAG" carries an interview with Ki Chu-li, deputy foreign minister in charge of foreign economic relations of the Republic of Korea.

Hungary and the Republic of Korea established diplomatic relations hardly more than a year ago. Mr Ki summed up the experience gained last year as follows:

"We have made a successful start which promises a bright future.... Let's take, for instance, the visit to Budapest of President No Tae-u at the end of last year. It happens quite rarely in diplomacy that a head of state visits a country which had no diplomatic ties with his

state one year before. The inter-governmental commercial and economic, investment protection, and scientific and technological agreements laid the foundations of bilateral economic cooperation. The trade turnover doubled last year to reach 70 million dollars. We granted over 100 million dollars worth of loans to you and the South Korean capital invested in Hungary came close to that figure.

"Hungary might be a sort of testing ground for our industry and business life when we strive to develop economic cooperation with the East European countries.... We have experienced encouraging developments in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, which have really started to introduce market economies. These changes encourage our businessmen to expand commercial relations and investment, Deputy Foreign Minister Ki Chu-li said. [no closing quotes as received]

Yugoslav Envoy Arrives To Open Embassy

SK1203080590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0641 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 12 (YONHAP)—Milivoje Zagajac [spelling as received], the Yugoslavian interim charge d'affaires to South Korea, arrived in Seoul on Sunday [11 March] in preparation for opening the Yugoslavian Embassy, the Foreign Ministry said Monday. Korea and Yugoslavia reached an accord on Dec. 28 last year to establish diplomatic ties and Korean Ambassador Sin Tu-pyong took up his post in Belgrade late last month.

First secretary Musa Mkhonta [spelling as received] of Swaziland arrived in Seoul on March 8 to open the southern African nation's embassy here, the ministry said.

When their embassies open, the two nations will raise to 67 the number of ambassadors resident in Seoul, it said.

Police To Strengthen Guard at U.S. Facilities

SK1003045090 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] According to an intelligence report that the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] and the National Council of Teachers Trade Unions [Chongyojo] are planning various types of struggle, including the occupation of U.S.-related buildings, police strengthened the guard of public buildings and facilities.

The Headquarters of National Police [HNP] today handed down a directive to police units nationwide to strengthen the guard of U.S.-related facilities, including the U.S. Embassy, stressing that the it recently obtained an intelligence report that Chondaehyop is planning to occupy these facilities and to stage sit-ins there to coincide with the beginning of the "Team Spirit" exercise.

Pointing out that Chongyojo, with the formation of its second-term leadership, appears to be actively waging the struggle to obtain its legitimacy, the NHP directed all police units to thoroughly cope with this.

Parties Debate Combined Defense Command Bill

SK0903015990 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Mar 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Sin Hak-lim]

[Text] The government's plan to introduce a combined defense command whose chief would exercise operational control of the three armed forces—the Army, Navy and Air Force—is facing strong objections from the opposition.

The ruling and opposition parties engaged in heated pro and con debate over the government-proposed amendment bill to reorgnaize the military command structure during a session of the Assembly Defense Committee yesterday. The majority Democratic Liberal party seeks to pass the amendment bill within the ongoing extra session while the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy insists on abrogating the plan itself.

The government asserts that it is necessary to separate the exercise of military administration from that of operational control so that the military can effectively prepare for a war and other emergencies. It is also designed to prepare for taking operational control over the ROK Army from the United States.

However, the opposition argues that the introduction of the combined forces command would, among other things, threaten civilian control over the military, which is about to take root in the country.

According to the Defense Ministry plan which was reported to the Assembly recently,the combined defense command will consist of 42 generals from the three armed forces.

The amendment bill was submitted to the Assembly last year. However, it failed to get through the Assembly in the face of objections from the then three opposition parties whose combined forces represented a comfortable majority.

The discovery of the fourth North Korean invasion tunnel in the DMZ last Saturday might have given encouragement to the Defense Ministry to promote the introduction of the combined forces command.

The defense realignment program branded the "818 plan" is controversial in several aspects, according to the opposition party. First, the opposition argues that the plan is against the current trend within and without the country towards military detente and arms reduction.

Kim Tae-chung, leader of the PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] said in his keynote speech to the Assembly last month, "The projected installation of a combined forces command would sway the framework of democratic system in the country as well as the management of

the military. The grasp by a general of operational control over the three armed forces would paralyze the civil control over the military and is feared to lead to militarism."

Under the current Constitution and the Law on Armed Forces Organization, the defense minister exercises operational control over the three armed forces with each chief of staff serving as advisors. No military officer shall be appointed as a Cabinet member unless he or she retires from military service.

A senior officer in the Defense Ministry defined the allegation that the envisioned "defense chief of staff" will take charge of operational control over the three armed forces under the military realignment plan.

He said that the defense minister wills till exercise operational control and the defense chief of staff will act as an advisor over military command.

Second, the opposition and some scholars argue that the introduction of the defense chief of command is against the current Constitution in which military administration and command takes a unitary chain. They assert that it can be promoted only through constitutional revision.

Defense Ministry officials, for their part, assert that Article 74 of the Constitution entrusts the composition and organization of the armed forces to law and therefore, the military restructuring plan is constitutional.

Third, the opposition suspects that the military realignment plan was designed for a "political purpose." It alleges that the Defense Ministry's plan to establish the combined forces command in July 1 this year may have something to do with the expiration of the three-year term of Army Chief of Staff Yi Chong-ku on June 30. The opposition thinks that Yi, who was a junior of President No at Kyongpuk High School, is most likely to be tapped as defense chief of staff.

However, Defense Ministry officials claimed that the government plans to establish the combined command in July, considering that at least six months are needed for it even after an amendment bill is passed in the Assembly.

Under these circumstances, the opposition demands that the government seek the people's opinion about the plan first.

No Tae-u Calls for 'Watertight Security'

SK0903063590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0626 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Chinhae, South Korea, March 9 (YONHAP)—The risk of a North Korean attack is higher now than at any other time before because of the strong external pressure for change in North Korea, President No Tae-u warned Friday [9 March], calling for watertight security to deter aggression.

"The fact that North Korea has been digging tunnels in various places under the truce line that are each capable of placing tens of thousands of hostile troops behind the South Korean frontline shows the danger of a North Korean provocation," No said in an address at the Korea Naval Academy's graduation ceremony in this Southeastern naval port.

"By building a strong defense capability, we should make North Korea realize that armed provocation would only cause its own destruction," he said.

The chief executive said South Korea does not want to see radical changes in the North cause dangerous instability.

"We will make our best effort so that North Korea will come out of its isolation to openness and achieve common prosperity with us," he said.

No To Deal Sternly With Unlawful Labor Action

SK0903020390 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Mar 90 p 2

[Text] Changwon—President No Tae-u has instructed that administrative labor guidance should be directed to ensuring substantial betterment of welfare for the workers. However, he made it clear that unlawful labor activities should be put down even if it means mobilizing police power depending upon their seriousness.

The president made the instruction after hearing a business briefing from governor Choe Il-hong of Kyongsangnam-to provincial administration.

No said the administration should keep watch against those trying to stir up labor unrest from behind. Without such efforts, peace at industrial work-sites cannot be assured, he said. He made a special point of the fact that unlawful activities by management against the workers should not be left to go unpunished.

"Unlawful labor activities, be they committed by the workers or employers, should be sternly dealt with within the legal framework," he said.

Only with impartiality in the execution of administrative action can labor problems be settled to the satisfaction of the two sides, No added. He also encouraged sports meets being held in this province and the neighbor province of Chollanam-to alternately to be vigorously pushed so that the wounds of the regional animosity can be healed.

Such activities should not be limited to the sports fields alone but extended to other fields so that regional animosity may be uprooted for the establishment of national reconciliation. He also instructed that full support be given to vocational schools in the "retarded" areas so that students there may not feel they have been left behind.

Denial Issued on Early Cabinet Shuffle

SK0303003990 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Mar 90 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, co-representative of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, and aides to President No Tae-u belatedly denied yesterday that an early Cabinet reshuffle is under study.

Kim was learned to have called upon President No to advance the major Cabinet shakeup, in a meeting Wednesday. As local mass media made the news headlines, Kim instructed DLP spokesman Pak Hui-tae deny the reports yesterday.

"I neither mentioned a Cabinet shakeup during the Chongwadae meeting nor have an intention to do so now or later. The Cabinet shakeup is the exclusive right of President No," spokesman Pak quoted Kim as saying.

Presidential Secretary General Hong Song-chol also commented, "It is improper to talk about a Cabinet shakeup at a time when the National Assembly is in extra session. As far as I know, President No is not considering conducting a reshuffle at this moment."

"A Cabinet shakeup may be conducted at any time if necessary. Even if it is conducted, its timing and scope are wholly up to the president," Hong said, calling upon press organizations to refrain from "premature speculation."

Government Moves Against 'Pseudo-Journalists'

SK0303032090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0249 GMT 3 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 3 (YONHAP)—Prosecutor-General Kim Ki-chun, moving to stamp out a wave of extortion and blackmailing by "pseudo-journalists," on Friday assigned a team of special prosecutors to investigate corruption in some segments of the South Korean media. Hot-lines will be set up to encourage citizens to report incidents of extortion and other wrongdoings by media people to the prosecution. Legal action will be taken against any kind of racketeering by members of the media, including extorting money from businessmen by threatening to expose alleged irregularities.

Since last year, when the introduction of free registration of periodicals triggered a rash of newspapers and other publications in the country, wrongdoings by "pseudo-journalists" have sprung up, according to the prosecution. Of 119 media persons investigated last year, 91 were convicted and sentenced to prison terms, according to the prosecution.

Loyalists Want Chon's Exile To End in April

SK0803075490 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] The ruling camp is mulling ways to bring former president Chon Tu-hwan out of his 15-month-long self-imposed rural exile next month, the vernacular daily TONG-A ILBO reported in its Wednesday [7 March] editions.

Tong-A quoted "a highly placed source in the ruling camp" as saying that incumbent ruling party officials and Chon loyalists have agreed that Chon should leave exile in April.

Their logic is that the two parliamentary special committees investigating allegations of misdeeds by the Chon administration and the blood suppression of the Kwangju civil uprising in 1980 are subject to dissolution as a result of the prosecution's recent decision not to indict former president Choe Kyu-ha and Rep. Yi Won-cho on charges lodged by the National Assembly, he was reported as saying.

"Dissolution of the two ad hoc committees will mean an official end to the problem of Chon's alleged irregularities," he added. The investigatory committees are to be disbanded during the 25-day special Assembly session that began Feb. 20.

"Chon will probably settle in the outskirts of Seoul on a tentative basis since his direct return to Seoul is feared to cause problems in view of public opinion," he said.

Chon is said to have hoped to return to his old house in Yonhui-tong, northwestern Seoul, after a brief stay in the suburbs, the afternoon paper said.

Party Leader Kim Tae-chung on Restructuring

SK0903020190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Mar 90 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Untiring Struggle"]

[Text] Opposition PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] leader Kim Tae-chung yesterday directed criticism against the ruling party more acrid than ever before, calling for an untiring struggle against the reshaping of the political structure.

Presiding over a conference of party officials, Kim said, "the DLP [Democratic Liberal Party] proclaimed to pursue reforms at the time of creating the political realignment but its attitude shown during the ongoing special House session was like political sabotage lacking the will to reform."

The PPD is going to introduce a resolution today urging all the Assemblymen to resign en masse to call general elections in which voters can give their verdict to the political merger of the three parties. The opposition

party will convene a special party caucus to adopt the resolution before it is submitted to the National Assembly.

The resolution is aimed at prodding anti-merger feelings and spreading them through political circles. But it is not so effective a weapon as to pose a threat to the ruling camp as the mammoth DLP, which controls 217 seats of the 299-seat unicameral Assembly, is ignoring the resolution.

Dissident Group Decides Not To Form Party

SK0603012690 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Mar 90 p 2

[Text] "Chonminnyon," or National Alliance for Democratic Movement, has decided to remain a dissident group voting down a motion proposed by Yi Pu-yong and other senior members to turn itself into a progressive political party.

A hot debate for more than 10 hours over the future course of the nationwide dissident organization during a meeting of executives on Sunday led to a vote in which a majority of delegates opposed the motion to transform itself into a political party. As the motion was voted down, Yi Pu-yong and a few other leaders of the organization tendered resignations.

Leaders of "Chonnohyop" [as published], an organization of farmers under the alliance, asserted that it is premature to form a progressive political party, citing various problems such as finance and still poor organization.

A group of members of Chonminnyon which received tacit approval during a meeting of delegates to the national convention last September has accelerated its moves to found a progressive party.

Writer Analyzes Chonminnyon's Future Course

SK1003000490 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 5 Mar p 17

[Article by reporter Kim Chong-hyok: "The National Democratic Alliance of Korea (Chonminnyon) Is Divided Over the Issue of Whether To Form a Political Party"]

[Text] The National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon], which has been experiencing a fierce internal discord over the question of whether to form a new progressive political party representing the dissidents willing to stand up to the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], finally put an end to its longstanding debates by ballot at the second plenary meeting of the representatives held on 3 March. With that, our attention is riveted on the direction this organization is likely to chose in the future.

At a meeting held at Kyonghui University's Crown Hall, with the attendance of about 500 deputies who sat through the night, Chonminnyon put to the vote the controversial questions of whether to form an independent political party to represent the masses or not and whether to allow its members to participate in political activity or not. The issues were voted down.

According to the outcome of the vote, it was decided that only the preparatory committee for the forming of a new progressive political party would be responsible for the formation of a new party and Chonminnyon will devote itself to launching a mass movement. In the wake of the decision of the deputies, however, Yi Pu-yong has tendered his resignation and other members, who are in favor of the formation of a party, have strongly resisted the decision.

Some skeptical members are concerned about the possibility of Chonminnyon splintering into two groups, with one group bent on forming a political group and the other placing its emphasis on giving priority to its primary goal of launching a mass movement, thereby rendering it impotent as a dissident organization.

Members Who Insist on Forming a Political Party

The question of a dissident organization's forming a progressive political party first came to the fore in September last year when a large number of key Chonminnyon members, including then Chairman Chang Ki-pyo and spokesman Pak Kye-tong, formed a preparatory committee for the founding of a progressive political party after quitting the organization.

According to the opinion of this school of thought, the political structure is destined to be divided into two groups, the conservatives and progressives. If this happens, such basically conservative opposition parties as the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] and the Reunification Democracy Party [RDP] would fail to heed the progressive demands of the masses. So, instead of trying to cling to the unlawful methods of launching the mass movement, they reasoned that they should found a progressive political party to respond to the political demands of the masses.

The Chonminnyon members had based their reasoning on their conclusion that the people's political awareness was mature enough to accommodate a progressive political party. Those who opposed to such reasoning, including Kim Kun-tae, the director of the Chonminnyon's Policy Planning Department, have made clear their opposition, arguing that "it was too early to form a progressive party." They added that although the call for a progressive party was persuasive, they had yet to give priority to strengthening the organization and activity of the dissident movement.

The Chonminnyon Central Committee's neutral standing on the issue had brought an end to the controversy. It said: "Chonminnyon does not object to political activity. It is up to the individual members to decide

whether they will participate in a political party or not. However, if any member joins the political party, he must leave Chonminnyon."

The Resurgence of the Call for Participation in a Political Party

The inauguration of the DLP has goaded such dissident organizations as Chonminnyon into calling once again for founding a political party.

The now-defunct RDP's sudden transformation into a ruling party has excited in the hearts of the dissidents a widespread response to the awakening that the established opposition parties will remain conservative indefinitely and that there must be a progressive political party to represent the demands of the masses.

With the assertion of the need to form a progressive party beginning to prevail over the theory that it is too early to form a political party, the release of Yi Chae-o, chairman of the Seoul branch of Chonminnyon, and Yi Pu-yong, cochairman of Chonminnyon, who have long insisted on participating in political activity, has quickly given rise to the debates on Chonminnyon's participation in political activity by forming a party.

Reversing its earlier decision in September last year that its members should quit the organization if they join any political parties, Chonminnyon has now adopted the stand of placating both those maintaining that it is too early to form a political party and those who are in favor of participating in it by tolerating its members' double-membership.

This notwithstanding, it is reported that the representatives revealed serious differences in opinion from the beginning of the plenary meeting, with some objecting to discussing the issue of whether to form a political party or not, which was favored by those involved in the farmers' movement and in the Christian movement. By voting down all of the issues brought up for discussion before the plenary meeting of the deputies, such as the idea of forming an independent political party and recognizing the double-membership, voted down, Chonminnyon has brought an end to them.

Prospect

The recently-concluded plenary meeting of Chonminnyon deputies seems to have confirmed once again the seriousness of the differences in the opinion of its members even one year after its founding. Those who consider the internal division of the Chonminnyon leadership to be more serious than usual would cite the leaflets produced by those who voiced their own individual opinions even before the plenary meeting and the fact that the plenary meeting had voted down decisions of the organization's central executive committee.

Although the participants voted in favor of switching the objective of the struggle from the political issue to the need to support the masses in their movement, it remains to be seen how effective it will prove.

As has already been shown by cochairman Yi Pu-yong's resignation, there is a great possibility that the Chonminnyon members who call for participating in political parties could desert the dissident organization en masse.

Dissidents' Working Through Politics Welcomed

SK0703003890 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Mar 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Split in Progressive Forces"]

[Text] Is it possible for progressive forces in the nation to unite themselves into a viable political party? A crucial attempt to this end was foiled a few days ago when the National Alliance for Democratic Movement or Chonminnyon decided not to join in politics.

The decision made in a general meeting of various dissident groups on March 3 and 4 at an auditorium of Kyonghui University in Seoul has virtually blocked a fledgling movement to organize a political party for the time being. But this does not preclude the possibility of splinter forces forming a unilateral group to enter politics.

With the proposal for the start of activities within the framework of the present political system turned down, Yi Pu-yong, leader of Chonminnyon, and his staff tendered their resignations from the organization and moved to take independent action. The speculation is that Yi and his colleagues will join hands with Chang Ki-pyo and some other leading progressives who are now working on the formation of a political party with the connivance of the Chonminnyon leadership.

This increases the possibility that the largest organization of the dissident groups will split into two—one that espouses activities within the present political establishment and the other which will continue its anti-establishment struggle for promoting popular democracy and reforms.

The rupture of the dissident forces may result in the weakening of the progressive camp on the whole. At the same time, the continued existence of the anti-establishment group will remain a destablilizing factor in society.

It is conceivable that the dissident elements, notably the progressives, will realign themselves into a stable political group, conducive to a sound political system in which conservative and progressive parties can engage in bona fide competition.

In fact, the emergence of the grand ruling party with the merger of the three conservative parties has served as a catalyst for the divided progressive forces to undertake a grand integration but their moves have disappointingly hit a snag due to the differences of their views of the present situation.

The promoters of the Chonminnyon party formation were of the view that a strong progressive party is needed to wage a united and systematic struggle against the mammoth conservative forces, while the opponents contended that the time is not ripe yet to enter parliamentary politics and that this could rather undermine the rank and file of the progressive forces that are now loosely bound.

At any rate, it is an encouraging sign that there grows a tendency among the dissident elements to opt for institutional politics, apparently desisting from extra-parliamentary struggles against the ruling party as well as the opposition parties on some occasions. Unless they are committed to a sort of revolutionary means of toppling the government and seizing power, they need to come to the political front and enlist the support of the people through national elections.

The dissidents may well form their own party or join the existing opposition parties in an attempt to create a pan-opposition group to rival the new ruling party. It is doubtful that the progressives or dissidents can enlarge the area of popular support by persisting with radical and illegal struggle means.

Total Foreign Debt for 1989 Declined

SK1003035090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 10 (YONHAP)—South Korea's total foreign debt declined 6 percent to 29.4 billion U.S. dollars last year, the Finance Ministry said Friday.

Net foreign debt fell 59 percent to 3 billion dollars from 7.3 billion dollars in 1988, and total foreign debt was 29.4 billion dollars, down 6 percent from 31.2 billion dollars, according to a tentative tally submitted to the National Assembly.

Korea's overseas assets reached 26.4 billion dollars, it said.

Daily Reports Push for New TV Network

SK0303023290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0222 GMT 3 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 3 (YONHAP)—The Information Ministry, commenting on a report in a local daily that 30 large companies are pushing for the formation of a consortium to create a third television station, said Saturday the government will not decide anything until it has studied a report being drawn up by the broadcasting system research committee.

A ministry official said the government will review the matter after the committee submits a comprehensive report on the overall broadcasting system in Korea at the end of this month. Korea has two television networks—the state-run Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) and Munhwa Broadcasting Co. (MBC).

The daily HANGUK ILBO reported Saturday that 30 big businesses will participate in the consortium to create a private TV station and that the government has responded affirmatively to the move in the business community. Quoting business sources, the HANGUK ILBO said the Federation of Korean Industries [FKI], the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Korean Foreign Traders Association (KFTA) and three other major economic organizations have agreed in principle on the founding of a TV network and the plan has been submitted to the government.

According to the daily, 30 companies will invest up to 5 percent of the capital and the network will be managed by FKI or the Council of Korean Employers' Organizations. The participation of conglomerates is inevitable because the business requires huge amounts of capital, the daily said.

In order to keep one business group from monopolizing the private electronic media a consortium is being pushed for, it added. The proposed hookup would place emphasis on airing public-interest programs, with perhaps more than half of the programming devoted to economy, science and technology, HANGUK said quoting a business source involved in the consortium work.

Burma

Thai Deputy Prime Minister Departs 9 Mar

BK0903144890 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Excerpt] General Thianchai Sirisamphan, deputy prime minister of Thailand, and his delegation left Yangon [Rangoon] by a special plane of the Royal Thai Air Force at 1600 today.

The deputy prime minister and his delegation were seen off at the airport by Rear Admiral Maung Maung Khin, minister for mines and energy; Major General Phone Myint, minister for home and religious affairs and for information and culture; Maj. Gen. Aung Ye Kyaw, minister for construction and cooperatives; Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council; Colonel Kett Sein, deputy commander of the Yangon Military Command; U Nyunt Swe, Myanmar ambassador to Thailand; Mr (Paochai Sudradamin), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Thai Embassy, and staff members; U Ohn Gyaw, director general of the Political Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Col. Aung Htet, director general of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The delegation was also presented with bouquets by three young girls. [passage omitted]

Thailand Asked To Check Goods After Explosion

BK1003034090 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Mar 90 p 2

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak—Burmese officials yesterday asked Thai authorities to carefully check goods sent to Burma following an explosion in Myawadi on Thursday [8 March] from a bomb parcel that allegedly originated in Thailand. Seven people, including a Burmese soldier, were killed and five others injured in the blast at a Burmese customs house opposite this border district. Thai and Burmese border officials met yesterday on the Burmese side of the border to discuss security measures following the incident, the second explosion in Myawadi this year.

According to the Burmese officials, a woman believed to be a Thai hired three Burmese women to bring boxes of consumer goods across the Moei River from Mae Sot to the customs house on Thursday. After bringing some of the goods across and returning to the Thai side to pick up the rest, the Burmese women workers found that the woman had disappeared, the officials said. The women reportedly hurried back to the customs point to alert officials there. According to eyewitnesses' account, the bomb went off when a Burmese soldier opened a box, killing the man and six others and injuring five bystanders. The Burmese officials told their Thai counterparts they believed Karen rebels were behind the incident. The rebels have denied any involvement in the attack.

The Thai officials said they regretted the incident, but maintained that goods sent to Burma were always closely checked. The Thai officials also said they would try to see that illegal Burmese workers are sent back across the border. The Burmese side for their part claimed some of the illegal workers might be involved in terrorist activities in Burma because they can easily sneak in and out of the country. The explosion was the second this year in the Burmese border town. The first, in January, left two people dead and seven wounded. After the January blast, which followed a major bomb attack in November that killed 12 people, including five Thais, Burmese officers urged Thai authorities to check all goods brought across to Myawadi. Thailand at that time agreed to consider the Burmese request.

Martial Law Power Revoked in 14 Townships

BK1103153490 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Mar 90

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council issued Martial Law Order No. 2/90, dated 11 March 1990—the first day of the waning moon of Tabaung, 1351 Burmese Era. The order is as follows:

1. The State Law and Order Restoration Council, in order to carry out measures concerning security, the rule of law, and the maintenance of peace and tranquillity more effectively, issued Martial Law Order No. 1/89, conferring martial law power on the commander of the Central Military Command and the commander of the Northwest Military Command, in respect of the executive and judiciary branches in the military region under their commands.

2. As the rule of law and the maintenance of peace and tranquillity have presently improved in the following 14 townships within the Central Command and Northwest Command regions, martial law power is revoked in these townships, effective from the date of the issuance of this order:

A. Central Command Region:
1. Thandaung Township, Kayin State;
2. Tantabin Township, Bago Division;
3. Shwegyin Township, Bago Division; and
4. Monyo Township, Bago Division.

B. Northwest Command Region:
1. Mahlaing Township, Mandalay Division;
2. Wundwin Township, Mandalay Division;
3. Taungtha Township, Mandalay Division;
4. Ngazun Township, Sagaing Division;
5. Khin-U Township, Sagaing Division;
6. Wuntho Township, Sagaing Division;
7. Pwintbyu Township, Magway Division;
8. Salin Township, Magway Division;
9. Pauk Township, Magway Division; and
10. Sinbaungwe Township, Magway Division.

By order of the State Law and Order Restoration Council
Signed: Brigadier Khin Nyunt

Secretary-1, State Law and Order Restoration Council

Kachin Party Disputes Report on Suu Kyi

BK1003122490 Delhi External Service in Burmese 1115 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Letter from the Kachin State National Democratic Party sent to the State Law and Order Restoration Council; date not given—read on the "Current Burmese Affairs" program]

[Text] Dear Sirs:

During the 74th news conference of the information committee of the the State Law and Order Restoration Council held on 18 January 1990, a report from the 14 January 1990 issue of the BANGKOK POST was cited and it was said that U Dingra Tan, a Kachin national, objected to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, general secretary of the National League for Democracy, contesting in the general elections. U Dingra Tan is currently serving as one of the patrons of the Kachin State National Democratic Party Headquarters. As an advocate of democracy, this person had never objected to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi contesting in the elections. What you have said, sirs, is thus erroneous and detrimental to U Dingra Tan's prestige. Therefore, we ask you to explain the error.

Insurgents Reported 'Disrupting Regional Peace'

Attack Festival in Bilin

BK1203063790 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Mar 90

[Excerpt] KNU [Karen National Union] insurgents have been disrupting regional peace and tranquillity and indiscriminately killing innocent people. At 1:45 this morning, while the Sandar Pagoda festival was being held at (Lelan-Auk) village in Bilin Township, about 30 KNU insurgents entered the village and, using small arms, indiscriminately gunned down people from nearby villages who had come to the festival. The insurgents also burned down the village, destroyed the [words indistinct] at the festival, and took away about 5,000 kyat of donated funds. One monk and four villagers were killed and 15 others were wounded in the barbarous attack. A 20-ton truck was also destroyed in the fire. [passage omitted]

Blast Derails Train

BK1203062590 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Mar 90

[Excerpt] Insurgent organizations have been disrupting regional peace and tranquillity and carrying out destructive activities to kill and maim innocent travelers. Insurgents belonging to the NMSP [New Mon State Party], using a mine, blew up train No. 117 traveling from Ye to Thanbyuzayat this morning. The blast killed two commuters and wounded three others. As the train, which left Ye for Thanbyuzayat at 10:55 A.M., arrived at Bridge No. 91 between milestones 21 and 22, near Pa-nga village in Thanbyuzayat township, NMSP insurgents detonated a mine. Two carriages overturned while the engine and two passenger coaches were derailed. Two passengers were killed and three were wounded in the incident. [passage omitted].

Border Fighting Between Rebel Factions Escalates

BK2102025990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Feb 90 p 3

[Text] Chiang Mai—Fighting between Khun Sa and Wa rebels escalated at a border hill yesterday despite the Third Army Region's warning against settling their conflict here. More than 10 Khun Sa rebels were wounded and a few believed killed at Doi Lang, opposite Mai Ai district here, following mortar shells from a Wa fire base at Man Thong hill, sources said.

Third Army officers on Monday told representatives of drug kingpin Khun Sa's Muang Tai Army [MTA] and the United Wa State Army [UWSA] to stop fighting within three days and to stay at least five kilometres away from the Thai border. The two warring factions had been fighting for control of Doi Lang hill seized by the MTA. The UWSA had launched attacks from Man Thong hill, followed by fighting at in-between Lak Taeng hill. Sources said both warring factions fought for food and supplies routes through Doi Lang. If the rebels failed to comply, Thai authorities said the food and supplies route on the Thai border vital to both warring factions would be closed down. MTA rebel officers Kun Sai and Sai Daed, however, told Thai soldiers in Mai Ai district that the Khun Sa rebels would not back off until the Wa rebels pulled out from the border hills. The warning was to no avail as UWSA guerrillas at Man Thong hill continued to shell MTA bases at Doi Lang and Doi Laem hills, which are 15 km apart, with 81mm and 82mm mortar fire, sources said. Between Man Thong and Doi Lang is Lak Taeng hill, where about 200 Wa rebels had been besieged. The shellings from Man Thong fire bases flew across Lak Taeng to Doi Lang. Some 150 Wa rebels from Sam Sao hill base, meanwhile, clashed with MTA guerrillas near Doi Laem hill, opposite Mai Ai district here.

Cambodia

U.S. Position on Human Rights Criticized

BK1203034090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Mar 90

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "Is the United States the Only Country That Respects Human Rights?"]

[Text] Recently, the U.S. State Department issued a 1,000-page detailed report on human rights in 1989. In this report, the U.S. Administration criticized and accused various countries, including the State of Cambodia, for violating human rights. This is a gross interference by the United States in the State of Cambodia's

internal affairs. This erroneous act runs totally counter to the [words indistinct] relations among states and a concrete violation of the declaration on human rights adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948. It is known to all that the declaration on human rights adopted by the United Nations constitutes a significant achievement in the active struggle waged by progressive forces across the world. Thanks to the implementation of the UN declaration on human rights, in the past more than 40 years human rights in a number of countries throughout the world have been ensured. Many nations have been able to exist peacefully, independently, and freely.

In Cambodia, after struggling against the aggressor imperialist forces and toppling the genocidal Pol Pot clique, the party and government of the State of Cambodia have been making every effort to enable the people to regain their full rights in all aspects of life. The State of Cambodia has drafted many laws regarding the people's inviolable right to live, the right to political participation, the right to expression, the right to religious beliefs, the right to travel, and even the right to live abroad. Concerning those who are living in foreign countries for whatever reasons, if they want to return to their motherland, the State of Cambodia is always ready to welcome them and create favorable conditions for them to enjoy a stable life.

In the past more than 11 years, the State of Cambodia welcomed back many compatriots living abroad, refugees along the Cambodian-Thai border, and persons formerly misled by the Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann groups who have volunteered to return to reunite with their families and live in their motherland. This clearly attests to the continuous implementation of the declaration on human rights adopted at the UN General Assembly in 1948. What is regrettable is that in Cambodia, after the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese army volunteers, the Pol Pot-Sihanouk-Son Sann groups—supported by the United States and some other circles—have launched a military offensive against the Cambodian people. Wherever they went, these elements committed their unchanging barbarous and cruel acts. This is why the danger of genocide in Cambodia has not been totally quelled, and the human rights of the people in the outlying remote areas have continued to be threatened. The people in these areas have been living in misery.

Everything mentioned above should sufficiently serve as a reminder for the U.S. Administration to rethink whether it is really the only country that respects human rights. As a matter of fact, in the United States serious cases of human rights violations have continued even in the 1990's. Even though the U.S. Administration has adopted laws against racism, inequality due to racial discrimination still prevails. The basic right to live of the American Negroes has not been guaranteed. High unemployment rates have caused [words indistinct] American Negroes. Crimes, acts of violence, and slaughters have quite seriously menaced the American Negroes' right to live and forced them into poverty. Moreover, in a number of trouble-ridden regions in the world—such as Central America, the Middle East, and Afghanistan—in which the United States has gotten involved, human rights have not yet been ensured. Therefore, it is time for the U.S. Administration to reconsider its own stance in claiming to be a human rights protector.

The Cambodian people reject all international activities aimed at concealing or enabling the genocidal clique to return to massacre the Cambodian people again. This is because under the rule of this genocidal Pol Pot clique—which lasted for three years, eight months, and 20 days—human rights in Cambodia were seriously trampled upon. This clique has been able to survive until now because of foreign aid, including aid from Washington.

Hun Sen Favors International Control of Camps

BK1003065690 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Report on SPK interview with Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers; date, place not given; read by two announcers]

[Text] [First announcer] Lately, there have been many different views on repatriation of the Cambodian refugees living on Thai soil in camps along the Cambodian-Thai border. Comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers, what is your opinion on this matter?

[Second announcer] We have always paid attention to the fate of compatriots living on Thai soil in various camps along the Cambodian-Thai border. We have always intended to do our utmost to bring a quick end to the misery experienced by our compatriots in their daily lives in those camps. Based on this desire, we have proposed clear principles—namely, repatriation on voluntary and humanitarian terms. We have adhered to these two principles with regard to repatriation. We do not oppose the idea that repatriation of the refugees must be conducted within the framework of a common political solution, but there is no need to wait until a common political solution is reached before proceeding with repatriation of the refugees; this is contrary to these two principles and will only prolong our compatriots' misery. The sooner repatriation is carried out, the better. The process of repatriation—which is an element of the Cambodian solution—may stimulate moves toward peace and stability within the framework of a common political solution to the Cambodian problem.

While waiting for repatriation pending a common political solution, I think that if all refugees are sent to live elsewhere—far from the armed forces and the control of camp chairmen—it would be better for the refugees' security. On this basis, we support the idea of placing the refugee camps under the control of international organizations. Moreover, the Government of the State of Cambodia is ready to cooperate with the Kingdom of Thailand and various international organizations in arranging repatriation of all Cambodian refugees. The

Cambodian refugees who return home will enjoy the same rights as Cambodian citizens living inside the country—namely, the right to vote and to stand for election. Knowledgeable persons will be given jobs according to their specific skill, and peasants will be given land.

Hun Sen Comments on Thai Role in Conflict

PM1203144890 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Mar 90 p 7

[Interview with Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen by Jean-Claude Pomonti in Phnom Penh—date not given]

[Text] Phnom Penh—Thailand is a "key country" in the search for a settlement in Cambodia. "China influences the Khmer Rouge, but Thailand is the most important country because military aid to our enemies comes through its territory." This opinion, expressed in these terms by Hun Sen on Wednesday 7 March, is shared by many observers of the conflict, especially, he said, since Prince Sihanouk was installed on 23 February in a "zone liberated" by his supporters near the Thai border.

Since its formation in August 1988, the Thai Government has tried to bring together the four Cambodian factions, markedly moderating the support previously given to the coalition fighting the Phnom Penh regime under Prince Sihanouk's leadership. Hun Sen himself has been received in Bangkok several times, his last visit taking place as recently as 21 February when he and Prince Sihanouk were guests of Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan. "It is well known that the Thais exerted pressure on Prince Sihanouk to send a delegation to Jakarta," the Phnom Penh prime minister said with regard to the recent regional conference on Cambodia which was held in the Indonesian capital from 26 to 28 February. The Thais, who have expressed the desire to turn former Indochina from "a war zone to a market area," have new means of exerting pressure on Prince Sihanouk who has settled on their border, who is ignoring France, and who will find it difficult to go back into retirement in Beijing after proclaiming that he was going home.

Hun Sen noted that in Jakarta the Sihanoukist delegation, headed by Prince Ranariddh, had adopted "a slightly different attitude" to that of its partners—the Khmer Rouge and Mr. Son Sann's front. "The Khmer Rouge," he said, "did not even mention the Australian plan"—the plan to give the United Nations a major role in Cambodia, in the administrative sphere among others, for a transitional period. Moreover, during an interview granted to LE MONDE, Hun Sen said that once the Vietnamese military withdrawal in September was completed "civil war" was "inevitable." "We predicted it," he said, before adding that after five months of fighting, "we are on the offensive." "Our most pessimistic estimate was that we would lose up to 30 percent of our territory. We have only lost between seven and eight percent. We have done better than we thought." "We cannot be overthrown by force," he said. So why negotiate? "Because our only objective is to prevent the Khmer Rouge and their genocidal regime from returning to power."

In this connection, Hun Sen welcomed the rejection of a compromise with the Khmer Rouge expressed by Mr. Mitterrand in mid-January at a reception at the Elysee for the Japanese prime minister. "This has been the key question since the Vietnamese withdrawal. There is a new atmosphere between France and the Cambodian people which must be encouraged. In Jakarta, the French delegation pledged to include the term genocide" (in relation to the crimes perpetrated by the Khmer Rouge when they were in power from 1975 to 1978). "That is a very important pledge," he stressed. On the other hand, he was cautious about the possibility of reaching a settlement this year. "After Europe, Asia is passing from a phase of struggle or tension to a phase of regional cooperation. No one in Southeast Asia is now trying to impose his supremacy," he concluded.

Resistance Notes Continuing Soviet Military Aid

VONADK Analysis

BK0903144590 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 Mar 90

[News analysis: "In Truth, Has the Soviet Union Stopped its Military Aid to Vietnam's Puppets in Phnom Penh?"]

[Text] 1. The Soviet ambassador accredited to Vietnam's puppet regime in Phnom Penh recently said the Soviet Union has stopped its military aid to Phnom Penh. However, the Soviet envoy added that it will continue its military aid if the Cambodian national resistance forces receive foreign aid.

2. The envoy's statement in Phnom Penh was only deceitful propaganda. In fact, all kinds of Soviet aid, including massive military aid, have been sent to Phnom Penh through two channels. The first is through Vietnam. Aid is brought to Prey Nokor [Cambodian name for Ho Chi Minh City] and sent to Phnom Penh by river or National Routes 1 to 7. The second channel is through ports at Kompong Som and Ream. Aid is sometimes brought by train or by truck convoys along National Route 4 from Kompong Som to Phnom Penh. This supply of aid to Phnom Penh is at the request of the puppets and Vietnam and is for Vietnamese troops fighting on the Cambodian battlefields.

3. The supply of Soviet military aid is of various kinds, particularly from September 1989 to February 1990. Efforts have been made to bring strategic ammunition, such as types B and DK shells, mortar shells, 130-mm, 122-mm, and B-30 heavy artillery shells, 122-mm and 130-mm multiple rocket batteries, armored carriers, T-54 tanks, and others. In the Vietnamese assessment of the Cambodian situation made in consultation with the Soviet Union, it is realized that the Phnom Penh troops

are weak and cannot oppose the resistance. Thus, Vietnam and the Soviet Union have decided on two measures. First, to provide all kinds of strategic ammunition, particularly multiple rocket batteries and tanks, for assisting Phnom Penh troops, and if the supply of ammunition is still not enough, genuine Vietnamese troops should be brought in to intervene.

4. This is why in January and February 1990, Soviet and Vietnamese experts inspected the railroad and National Route 5 from Pursat to Battambang, and National Route 6 from Kompong Thom to Siem Reap, in order to repair these routes which have been cut by the resistance and have been unusable for many months. Following inspection, Vietnam and the Soviet Union sent military construction specialists to try to rebuild the railroad and National Route 6 for transporting strategic ammunition to troops in Phnom Penh and to Vietnamese troops in western Cambodia.

5. As for the Soviet Ambassador's statement, diplomatic sources say they have not seen military aid to Phnom Penh stopped. On the contrary, they have witnessed Phnom Penh using on the battlefield Soviet ammunition and war material such as T-54 tanks, 122-mm and 130-mm multiple rocket batteries, and 130-mm, 122-mm, and B-30 artillery pieces. The puppet and Vietnamese troops themselves have lost a lot of artillery pieces and war material on the battlefield in western Cambodia, particularly in Pailin, Samlot, Peam Ta, and south Sisophon. This includes T-54 tanks, 130-mm, 122-mm, and B-30 artillery pieces, 122-mm and 130-mm multiple rocket batteries, and medium and large ZIL trucks. Therefore, the Soviet Union has constantly supplied this war material to Phnom Penh, and Vietnamese troops are still fighting on the Cambodian battlefield.

6. This is why Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and Phnom Penh, along with Laos, have categorically refused UN supervision and control of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. The statement made in unison by Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and Phnom Penh, and in Vientiane as well, on opposing UN supervision and control of Vietnamese forces in Cambodia clearly exposes the fact that the Soviet Union and Vietnam continue to station troops to assist their forces against the resistance. It also clearly exposes the fact that the Soviet Union continues to provide military aid, particularly heavy and strategic weapons to the Cambodian battlefield.

Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and Phnom Penh's logic that all Vietnamese troops have been withdrawn and that the Soviet Union has stopped providing military aid without UN supervision is the logic of great bandits who refuse any supervision so they can use the back door to send fresh troops and war material to wage war in Cambodia at will. If the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and Phnom Penh want a logic for people to believe in, they should accept genuine UN supervision and control.

7. The Cambodian national resistance have often stressed that to end Vietnam's war in Cambodia, to achieve national reconciliation, to prevent one party from dominating another, and to achieve free and democratic elections, there should be:

1. UN supervision and control of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia;
2. UN supervision and control of a cease-fire;
3. UN supervision and control of the disarming of warring forces;
4. UN supervision and control of genuinely free and democratic elections;
5. Continued UN supervision, control and guarantee of Cambodia's independence, neutrality, and peace; and so on.

All Cambodians in and outside the country, and the overwhelming majority of countries throughout the world know what is black and white, right and wrong, and the logic of continued aggression and occupation of Cambodia by the Vietnamese as opposed to the logic of speedily ending the war by allowing the UN to play a comprehensive role in Cambodia, including Vietnam's withdrawal, free and democratic elections, and guarantee of peace in Cambodia.

Soviet Envoy Comments

BK1103131490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1244 GMT 11 Mar 90

[Excerpts] Bangkok, March 11 (AFP)—The Soviet Union is continuing to provide weapons to Phnom Penh through Vietnam despite claims it had frozen such shipments, a non-communist Cambodian resistance faction said here Sunday [11 March]. In a press release Prince Norodom Sihanouk's group said Moscow was continuing to provide "a huge amount of military aid" to the Phnom Penh government and accused the Soviet Union of playing a "hypocritical role" in Southeast Asia. On Saturday the Khmer Rouge also blasted as "deceitful propaganda" the Soviet statement on military aid. [passage omitted]

Soviet Ambassador to Phnom Penh Rashit Khamidulin said in a recent interview that military aid from the Soviet Union had not reached Cambodia since the end of last year, but added it could be resumed if the tripartite resistance continued to receive outside assistance, particularly from Beijing. Sunday's press release said the ambassador was an "expert in intelligence and propaganda" who wanted to "clean the image of the Soviet Union in Cambodia" and "hide the fact" that military assistance continues to be supplied to Phnom Penh. Arms deliveries to the Cambodian Government included four additional Soviet-made helicopters, it said. Moscow has called for a moratorium on outside military aid to the warring Cambodian factions.

Mr. Khamidulin, in his interview, said the Soviet Union, having frozen its military assistance to Phnom Penh, could become the first to observe such a moratorium, but added "this could only happen if there were absolute certainty that the other countries follow suit." The

tripartite resistance, which groups Prince Sihanouk's faction with non-communist supporters of Son Sann and the Marxist Khmer Rouge, receives military aid primarily from Beijing and non-lethal aid from the United States. [passage omitted]

ANS Issues Statement

BK1203074990 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] The General Staff of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] yesterday issued a statement calling the Soviet's claim that it has ended military aid to the Communist Heng Samrin regime since last year a reflection of its hypocritical policy in Southeast Asia. The ANS statement says the claim made by Soviet ambassador Khamidulin is just a cover up and that the Soviet Union has been providing massive military aid, through Vietnam, to Phnom Penh. More recently, the Soviet Union gave an additional four MI-8 helicopters to the Heng Samrin regime. The statement says in the recent attack against Svay Chek, Heng Samrin troops, with the assistance of Vietnamese soldiers, received guidance from Soviet and Vietnamese military advisers on using long-range rockets of the type used with the multiple rocket systems BM-14 and BM-21, which simultaneously fire 16 rockets and 40 rockets respectively. The ANS statement also said the long-range BM-14 and BM-21 rockets provided by the Soviet Union caused the death of hundreds of people, among whom were many children.

The Soviet Union admits that it has provided $4,009 million in aid to Phnom Penh in the past 10 years. The statement says through massive Soviet military aid, the Samrin regime have 200 T-54 and T-55 tanks, 250 BTR-60 armored vehicles, 10,000 military trucks, many BM-14 and BM-21 batteries which can simultaneously fire 40 122-mm artillery shells, more than 200 other artillery pieces, 300,000 AK rifles, and thousands of tonnes of ammunition, rockets, and mines. This statement says the Soviet ambassador's claim, therefore, shows the Soviet Union's hypocritical policy in Southeast Asia, particularly in Cambodia.

Thai Officer Says SRV Troops in Cambodia

BK1103014490 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Mar 90 p 2

[Text] About 25,000 to 30,000 Vietnamese troops are still fighting in Cambodia supporting Phnom Penh forces in their efforts to retake territory forces, a Thai Army officer said yesterday. The officer, who monitors developments in Cambodia and asked not to be named, said the Vietnamese troops—disguised as Phnom Penh soldiers—are fighting in two main units—the Seventh and Fourth Divisions. It was the first time that a Thai Army intelligence officer had claimed that up to 30,000 Vietnamese troops remain in Cambodia.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk claimed last week that there are at least 30,000 Vietnamese troops fighting in Cambodia, assisting the Phnom Penh regime in defending key towns in western part of the country. The prince said the soldiers are elite troops and are not disguised as Cambodians. The prince's son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, also said the Sihanoukists have not yet had any contact with Vietnamese forces. "From our information we believe that these forces (Vietnamese troops) are involved in the recent fighting in western Cambodia, where the Hun Sen troops have retaken (the strategic western Cambodian town) Svay Chek. He said part of the Vietnamese force is disguised as advisers and technicians in the Hun Sen administration.

Meanwhile, resistance forces loyal to Sihanouk claimed they killed 40 Phnom Penh soldiers in attacks in Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey provinces on Thursday [8 March]. In a statement released yesterday, the Sihanoukists claimed they killed 30 Phnom Penh troops when three ANS [National Sihanoukist Army] companies ambushed a supply column of 350 men from Samraong provincial capital headed for the Mon [as published] stronghold of Tonle Sar Kouk. The ANS force attacked the column at 3.30 P.M. Thirty Phnom Penh soldiers—including a battalion commander—were killed in the clash which lasted about 45 minutes. Several Phnom Penh troops were also wounded in the attack, the Sihanoukist statement claimed, adding that arms and ammunition were seized. The ANS claimed it suffered two wounded.

Sihanouk Says Fighting Around Angkor Wat

BK0703034590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1709 GMT 5 Mar 90

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Sereipheap, Cambodia, March 5 (AFP)—Fighting in Cambodia is focusing around the ancient Angkor Wat temple, symbol of the nation, as guerrillas close in on the nearby northwest town of Siem Reap, Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here Monday [5 March]. But the head of the three-party guerrilla coalition said his Khmer Rouge allies—who are pressing the attacks—had told him they would not engage in fighting which could damage the multi-spired 13th-century temples, among the world's architectural wonders.

Prince Sihanouk, speaking at this town near the Thai border, said Angkor Wat and the other temples in the complex represented a valuable prize that could boost the stature of the faction that held them. "Angkor is for the Cambodians—all factions—the symbol of our nation and the greatness of Kampuchea," he said. "The ones who take our Angkor appear as the victorious side." Angkor and Siem Reap, about 300 kms (180 miles) northwest of Phnom Penh, are currently controlled by the troops of Cambodia's Hanoi-backed government.

Prince Sihanouk charged that some 20,000 elite Vietnamese troops have arrived to defend Siem Reap and the

other northwest towns of Battambang and Sisophon, despite Hanoi's claim to have ended in September its decade-long military occupation of Cambodia. The guerrilla coalition, joining the Marxist former rulers the Khmer Rouge with the non-communist armies of Prince Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann, have made gains in this region since the announced Vietnamese withdrawal. Prince Sihanouk put the total number of Vietnamese military technicians and soldiers in Cambodia as up to 40,000. Neither the withdrawal nor guerrilla claims of Vietnamese troops remaining have been independently verified. Guerrilla forces overall number from 50,000 to 70,000 while Phnom Penh has about 40,000 troops, according to Western estimates.

Prince Sihanouk's comments on the military situation in Cambodia came in his first interview since fighting escalated as peace talks failed in Jakarta February 26-28. The prince said Khmer Rouge tactics were to get people to believe they were concentrating on Battambang, Cambodia's second-largest city, about 70 kms (45 miles) west of Siem Reap. The secretive Khmer Rouge, who killed hundreds of thousands in a genocidal rule of Cambodia from 1975 until toppled by Vietnamese troops in 1979, are now the most powerful guerrilla army. "Nobody, (not) even Sihanouk, can be sure their target could be Battambang rather than Siem Reap-Angkor or Angkor-Siem Reap rather than Battambang or Sisophon," the prince said. He said Khmer Rouge military commander Son Sen had told him "the target would not be a choice between Battambang town and Siem Reap town but both." Son Sen "said they would not touch Angkor Wat directly," according to the prince, who added that the Khmer Rouge leader had not given a date for an attack.

The prince said the Khmer Rouge had succeeded in liberating villages around Battambang and Siem Reap and had "established solid bases for their artillery with ammunition and now have more than enough to attack." But he said the alleged arrival of Vietnamese troops may have changed the situation. Prince Sihanouk's army commander, his son Prince Norodom Ranariddh, said the Khmer Rouge were infiltrating two key towns north of Siem Reap: Srei Noy and Banteay Sray. He said there were 1,100 Vietnamese soldiers based at Siem Reap Airport since December and that Vietnamese tactics were for now to stay in rear positions backing up Phnom Penh troops. Prince Sihanouk said U.S. Congressmen have warned him that if his forces fight with the Khmer Rouge, his army could lose U.S. Aid. The prince said his soldiers did not fight jointly with the Khmer Rouge although they sometimes were near each other and had to coordinate attacks. He said the U.S. aid, which consists of non-lethal supplies, could be easily replaced by China, the guerrillas' military supplier.

ANS Forces Capture Positions in Srey Snam

BK1103072290 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Mar 90

[Text] Sihanoukist combatants killed 40 Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers and captured 12 others and seized control of six important enemy outposts in separate attacks launched in Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey Provinces. The Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] General Staff has reported that combatants from the 16th and 9th ANS brigades mounted offensives last Thursday [8 March] on some Vietnamese-Heng Samrin outposts in Srey Snam District, Siem Reap Province. After more than three hours of continuous fighting, the ANS combatants took full control of the following positions: Prey, Pongro, Beng, Khlang Hay, Tram Sasar, and Damrei Slap. They also killed 10 and wounded many enemy soldiers and captured 12.

The report also said that on the same day, the 18th, 21st, and 23d ANS brigades ambushed a convoy carrying Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops from the district township of Samraong to Tonle Sar and Kouk Khpuos positions to reinforce their comrades who were under attack from ANS combatants; 30 enemy soldiers were killed in the ambush. The commander of the 7th battalion, 286th Heng Samrin division, was reportedly killed in the ambush.

ANS Reports Phnom Penh To Launch Offensive

BK1003034490 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Mar 90 p 4

[Text] The noncommunist resistance group loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk said yesterday that Phnom Penh troops are planning to launch a large military offensive in Western Cambodia next week. In a communique, the Sihanoukian National Army (ANS) said that Phnom Penh troops, with backing from Vietnamese elite troops, are poised to attack Battambang and Oddar Meanchey provinces on March 15. The ANS also said that there are a total of 11,450 Vietnamese soldiers inside Cambodia, countering Vietnam's claims that it withdrew all its troops from Cambodia in September. Recent news reports have said that Vietnamese troops have returned to Cambodia to fight the resistance. The ANS said it would not have been possible for Phnom Penh troops to launch recent attacks at Svay Chek and Treng, as well as other areas in Cambodia, without assistance from Vietnamese troops. "They are very unlikely to take initiative in attacking the resistance forces. Only the Vietnamese can do so," the communique said. Citing unnamed intelligence reports, the communique also claimed that on Feb 24, a total of 15,000 Vietnamese regular troops were sent in trucks to Phnom Penh.

Sihanouk To Make Personal Trip to Beijing

BK1003054290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0524 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Excerpt] Bangkok, March 10 (AFP)—Cambodian guerrilla leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk is to travel to Beijing shortly for personal reasons, sources in his office here said Saturday [10 March]. Prince Sihanouk returned to live in a guerrilla-controlled zone in northern Cambodia close to the Thai border late last month. The prince, Cambodia's former monarch, is to come back to Cambodia after a private visit to the Chinese capital where his mother-in-law is very ill, the sources said. Prince Sihanouk, 68, leads a noncommunist faction allied to the powerful Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge in a guerrilla coalition fighting to topple Cambodia's Vietnam-installed government.

The sources said the prince's office was trying to arrange a flight to Beijing for him early next week. Prince Sihanouk used to stay most of the time in the Chinese capital before he returned to Cambodia on February 23, ending years of exile. He has settled at a site named Sereipheap, in the northern Cambodian district of Samrong, across from Thailand's border province of Surin. Prince Sihanouk had separate meetings there Friday to discuss the Cambodian war with the Chinese and the U.S. ambassadors to Bangkok, Li Shichun and Daniel O'Donohue, the sources said. [passage omitted]

May Stay Longer

BK1203010790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Mar 90 p 6

[Text] Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said yesterday he would remain in China for sometime should his mother-in-law pass away but that he would definitely return to Phum Sereipheap, opposite Surin Province.

In a statement released yesterday, the prince said that his mother-in-law, Madame Pomme Peang, 86, is in critical condition in Peking Central Hospital. He said she may die within 10 days. The Prince said he and his wife, Princess Monique, would be in Beijing "temporarily" to take care of Madame Peang. "If upon my arrival in Beijing I am told that her condition is not as bad as I thought, I will return immediately to Phum Sereipheap. "But if my mother-in-law dies, I shall remain in Beijing until after her funeral. "After presiding over her funeral, I will return at once to my country," the prince said.

Indonesia

Suharto Congratulates Mandela, Expresses Support

BK0803130890 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] President Suharto says Nelson Mandela has become a symbol of the South African people's courage and humanitarian aspirations. In a message of congratulations to Nelson Mandela cabled today, President Suharto said the Indonesian people continue to support the South African people's struggle until the system of racial segregation is abolished for the sake of humanity.

According to the head of state, Nelson Mandela's leadership is still needed for the continued struggle to achieve national reconciliation and to build a non-racial democratic society in South Africa on the basis on justice and equality.

Businesses Urged To Explore Soviet Opportunities

BK0703104790 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 20 Feb 90 p 3

[Text] Jakarta (JP): Coordinating Minister for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs Radius Prawiro yesterday urged Indonesian businessmen to take advantage of business opportunities in the Soviet Union to help improve two-way economic ties.

Speaking at a one-day seminar on trade and economic relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union, Radius said the sweeping reforms in the Soviet Union through such programs as Glasnost, Perestroyka and Demokrazia, had attracted the attention of businessmen from many countries. With a population of about 282 million, the Soviet Union constituted a large potential market for Indonesian products, he said, adding that the superpower, which had mastered sophisticated technology, could also help Indonesia speed up development of its manufacturing industry, thereby enabling the country to boost non-oil exports. He warmly welcomed any plan made by Indonesian businessmen to invest in joint-ventures in the Soviet Union to produce goods needed by that country or by other Third World nations.

Indonesia and the Soviet Union agreed last month to make concerted efforts to improve economic cooperation by increasing trade, establishing industrial joint-ventures in both countries, resuming air links and easing restrictions on visits. The agreement to improve economic cooperation was reached at a meeting between a group of Indonesian ministers and a Soviet delegation led by Soviet Vice President Mirzaolim Ibragimovich Ibragimov.

Radius said after the meeting that Indonesian companies, under the cooperation, had planned to set up at least 18 industrial joint ventures with their Soviet partners to process Indonesian raw materials in Uzbekistan.

The delegation also agreed to resume air links between the two countries which were abandoned a few years ago following the alleged involvement of a representative of the Soviet Aeroflot airline in espionage activities.

Director General of Immigration Rony Sikap Sinuraya said Friday [16 February] the Indonesian government

was now providing immigration facilities for local businessmen who intended to go to the Soviet Union and other East European countries. He said exit permits for Indonesian businessmen who wanted to go to the Soviet Union or other East European nations would be given in less than one day. It would also be easier for Soviet businessmen to visit Indonesia because the Indonesian Embassy in Moscow no longer needed to contact the central government before issuing a visa, he noted.

Meanwhile, Sotion Ardjanggi, chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin), said in a written message at the seminar that Indonesian businessmen should be prepared to take advantage of the bilateral trade and economic relations. He said that a delegation from the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry was scheduled to visit Indonesia in April.

The one-day seminar, which was attended by 100 participants, was held by Kadin in cooperation with the 17 Agustus 1945 Foundation.

Military Cooperation With Australia Discussed

BK0803021890 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Australian Armed Forces Deputy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Alan Beaumont is now on a two-day visit to Indonesia to discuss cooperation between the Australian Armed Forces and the Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI]. The Indonesian delegation is being led by ABRI Chief of General Staff Vice Admiral Sudibyo Raharjo during the talks.

In its press release, the ABRI Information Center said the two sides have exchanged views on the strategic situation related to the security and stability of the region. In an effort to promote future cooperation, the two sides have agreed to increase the number of exchange students of the Staff and Command College, both at the senior and junior levels.

Editorial Blames Khmer Rouge for Failed Talks

BK0703162790 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 2 Mar 90 p 5

[Editorial: "Who Foiled the Informal Meeting on Cambodia?"]

[Text] It was definitely known early Thursday [1 March] that the Informal Meeting on Cambodia [IMC] had failed to reach a consensus. The Khmer Rouge faction, which has been condemned by the international community, strongly rejected concessions made by the other two factions of the exiled Cambodian resistance coalition.

Had the Khmer Rouge faction agreed to accept the stand of the other two factions in the coalition, the IMC in Jakarta would have produced some agreements. The main problem was that the Khmer Rouge faction rejected the terms genocide [preceding word in English], brutality, and sadism, which have been applied to it in the past.

Indeed, not only has the Khmer Rouge faction arrogantly resisted the aspirations of the Cambodian people, but it has also become courageous enough to reject the criticisms of the international community. In Brunei Darussalam, even ASEAN itself implicitly condemned for the first time the Pol Pot-led Khmer Rouge regime prior to the convening of the IMC.

By rejecting the term genocide, the Khmer Rouge faction implicitly admitted that it is an extension of the past brutal and sadistic Khmer Rouge regime. Thus, there is no wonder why the Cambodian people have totally rejected the Khmer Rouge faction's return to power. Moreover, using our common sense, it would be impossible for a government to recognize the Khmer Rouge faction as a realistic or factual government. It is considered a rebel force at best.

Even if Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen agreed to accept people grouped in the Khmer Rouge faction into Cambodian society, this would be solely based on humanitarian considerations, nothing more.

Most disgustingly, the Khmer Rouge faction said that it would restart the war in Cambodia right after the failure of the IMC. Ironically, if it loses, it will claim that the Phnom Penh forces are still aided by Vietnamese troops. However, if it is victorious, it will say that Khmer Rouge troops have succeeded in defeating the Phnom Penh forces. This means that its guerrilla maneuvers of hit and run [preceding three words in English] tactics are nothing but a propaganda ploy.

The international community has become convinced day by day that what the Khmer Rouge faction has been propagating loudly is sheer fabrication. Its raids into Cambodian territory are just political maneuvers because it is no longer convinced about its ability to control the Cambodian people.

It seems that the Cambodian people in general have found it difficult to forgive the mistakes of the Khmer Rouge. The Cambodian people know how sadistic and cruel the Pol Pot-led Khmer Rouge regime was from 1975 to 1979.

Moreover, the Cambodian people will definitely suffer from chaos [preceding word in English] if the present Cambodian government is dissolved as demanded by some quarters. The Khmer Rouge regime appears to be trying to present all unrealistic things as being real and concrete. It would be unrealistic for some quarters to expect the Cambodian peace process to include the Khmer Rouge faction. Indeed, this faction is no longer willing to settle the Cambodian conflict through peaceful political negotiations.

Even if the Khmer Rouge tried to settle the Cambodian conflict militarily, this would be in principle outdated.

Such a stand has been out of date [preceding three words in English] since the end of the "cold war."

It has become increasingly clear that the process of settling the Cambodian conflict must be firmly handled without the Khmer Rouge. This is because keeping the Khmer Rouge faction is equated with keeping the flames of war.

The exiled Cambodian resistance coalition must settle this matter now. Will the coalition continue to go along with the Khmer Rouge faction or is it waiting for its own death?

Against this background, who really foiled the IMC in Jakarta? The answer is those who continue to be sympathetic to the Khmer Rouge faction which has been criticized and condemned by the international community.

Accordingly, the Cambodian conference, which would otherwise be continued in Paris, ended in vain because this matter had not been addressed. The key issue now is how to close the doors on the Khmer Rouge faction.

All parties concerned clearly know that the PRC is the only country to contact in order to discuss the Khmer Rouge faction. Who else? The question is: Who is willing to contact this country?

Laos

Phoumi Vongvichit Attends Vientiane Conference

BK0803115590 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Vientiane, March 8 (KPL)—The Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee (LFNC CC) yesterday held here a conference to review its 1989 activities and to determine its work for 1990.

According to the review, the front successfully fulfilled its commitment in uniting people of all strata across the country for the benefit of national defense and development. The front at each level has participated in dissemination of the party and state's policies, promotion of people mastery to all fields of work, especially the elections of deputies to the people's councils at each level.

Phoumi Vongvichit, president of the LFNC CC, on the occasion, talked to the audience, stressing improvement of the front work in order to ensure that all the party and state adopted tasks are implemented effectively.

Sisavat Keobounphan Promotes Vientiane Officers

BK1203092290 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Vientiane, March 12 (KPL)—The military command of Vientiane Prefecture on March 8 promoted six officers in recognition of their outstanding operations. These officers were previously at different ranks ranging from second lieutenants to majors.

On promotion of these officers, General Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the General Staff and mayor of Vientiane called for those men's further contribution to the national defence and construction.

Sisavat Keobounphan Attends Women's Day Meeting

BK0803033590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] A meeting was held at the Vientiane Theater this morning [7 March] to mark the 80th anniversary of the International Women's Day by the Women's Union of Vientiane Municipality with participation of more than 1,200 women from districts in the municipality. Attending the meeting as honor guests were Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee, and chairman of the Vientiane Municipal Administrative Committee; Mrs. Onchan Thammavong, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Federation of Lao Women's Unions; and the chairmen of the Lao Front for National Construction, the Trade Union, and the Youth Union of Vientiane Municipality.

During the meeting, Mrs. Sommai Vongnakhon, member of the party committee and chairman of the Women's Union of the municipality, told the audience the history of an international event of 8 March, in which a group of women at a factory [in Chicago] rose up to fight for equal rights with their male counterparts. She described the achievements scored by Lao women in carrying out, side by side with their male counterparts, the tasks of national defense and national construction in the past five years and the plan which must be fulfilled in the coming year to implement the three-good, two-duty motto of Lao women.

Sisavat Keobounphan Visits Vientiane Farmers

BK1003104690 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Vientiane, March 10 (KPL)—Mayor of Vientiane Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, has recently made a visit to farmers at work on second rice cultivation in Nong Ping area of Chanthabouli District, Vientiane Prefecture.

These farmers have put about 100 ha [hectares] under the second rice crop this year, a 50 ha increase against last year. Its yield is as usual expected to be 6 tons per ha.

It is also noted that farmers in Nasaithong District of the prefecture have been busy tending their second rice crop. They also applied chemical fertilizer and pesticide supplied by the local authority.

Now the local authority is collecting data on planted second rice. Its work is so far completed in two villages of Nam Kiang and Phonthong with a total area of over 400 ha for the purpose.

Meeting Held With Thai Military Committee

BK1003122590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] The joint Lao-Thai military committees held their monthly consultative meeting for March at Meuang Phe village in Na Bonoi canton of Boten District, Sayaboury Province, yesterday afternoon. The Lao side was headed by Lieutenant Colonel Thongvan and the Thai side by Colonel Phanlop Sutchit. After the meeting which lasted more than one hour, Lieutenant Colonel Thongvan told reporters about the issues raised during the meeting. He said:

[Begin recording] First, both sides informed each other about the situation in their respective areas. Second, they discussed ways to solve related problems. During today's meeting, the Lao side brought up the problem of the exiled Lao persons now hiding themselves inside the Thai territory and asked the Thai side to cooperate with the Lao side to suppress them. The Thai side agreed to help the Lao side in the suppression of the displaced persons and halt its assistance for them. Both sides discussed [words indistinct] to be held in Na Haeo District. The Lao side will let its Thai counterpart know of its decision later. The meeting proceeded in a good atmosphere of understanding. The Thai side has agreed to find ways to help the Lao side in the suppression of the exiled elements. [end recording]

Education Minister Returns From Thailand

BK1203093590 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Vientiane, March 12 (KPL)—A delegation of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] led by Minister of Education and Sports Saman Vi-gnaket returned here on March 10 after having attended an international conference on "Education for All" held in Thailand from March 5-10.

The conference attended by 1,500 politicians, ministers, and specialists on education from more than 100 countries discussed and exchanged experiences in the field especially ways to improve the quality of education.

The UNDP [United Nations Development Program], on this occasion, forwarded a 10-year programme aiming at providing children throughout the world with primary education by the year 2000.

The participants also attached great attention to the political changes in the world today.

A worldwide statement on education and an action plan was adopted. [sentence as received]

Article Urges Party Members To Improve Quality

BK0803130190 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Mar 90

[PASASON article: "Qualifications, Knowledge, and Competence Are Required of Each Party Member"—date not given]

[Text] Respected listeners: Generally speaking, during the national liberation struggle, relations between the party and the masses were very close. At that time, the masses truly and faithfully respected and loved leading cadres at all levels. Cadres and party members who were assigned to leadership organizations at various levels possessed qualifications in political and ideological fields and capabilities in organizing and fulfilling all kinds of tasks. Moreover, they also directly mingled with the masses.

However, the situation has now changed. At present, revolutionary theory is extensively studied in schools and offices. Textbooks, newspapers, and journals are available for study not only to party members but also to the masses in general who want to acquire knowledge in this field. In addition, revolutionary intellectuals who have been educated to develop revolutionary qualifications in recent years, particularly after the liberation, are not only from the ranks of party members but also from the masses outside the party. The level of their specialized knowledge in science and technology is even higher than that of party members who are not intellectuals.

It is understandable and not at all surprising that the situation has developed in this manner. The only startling and abnormal occurrence is that most cadres who are now party members are unable to maintain their leading role among the masses. This is because their knowledge in various specialized fields—economics, science, technology, management, and business administration—remains extremely low while their capability to translate into reality the party's policy is limited. Many such deficiencies have retarded the advancement of the party's cause of restructuring and have contributed to creating numerous difficulties in the people's material and spiritual life. Such a development will cause the relations between the party and the masses to become anomalous. It is only natural that when the qualifications and capabilities of party members are starkly higher than those of the masses, the masses will voluntarily submit themselves to the party leadership. However, if the qualifications and capabilities of the leading elements are not much different from or even lower than those of the masses, relations between the two sides will follow a negative trend to the point that the leadership pattern will be transformed into one in which the masses have to be coerced to comply with instructions issued by party members. As a result, the two sides will gradually drift apart, thereby contributing to lessening the effectiveness of the party in organizing the implementation of its plans and policies.

Therefore, it is time that we review the relations between the leading elements and the masses. Root causes of the problems must be identified, such as the lack of qualifications and capabilities of party members, particularly among leading cadres. Thus, it is important that all party members constantly strive to raise the standard of their knowledge, capabilities, qualifications, and leadership to catch up with rapid developments in the situation. This must be followed by all party members.

Bank Loans Granted to Vientiane Producers

BK1203100890 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Vientiane, March 12 (KPL)—The Bank of Vientiane Prefecture this year plans to allocate about 2,400 million kip loans to producers and business dealers within the prefecture, according to the "VIENTIANE MAI" daily's report today.

Of the amount, 700 million are for agricultural production, 300 million for industrial production, and 500 million for trade.

It was reported that last year the bank had granted over 1.6 billion kip loans for the same purpose.

Philippines

Manglapus Ouster From Bases Panel Sought

HK1203041990 Manila PHILIPPINE NEWSDAY in English 12 Mar 90 p 1, 2

[By Julian V. Cruz]

[Text] The opposition yesterday demanded Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus's replacement as the government's chief negotiator on the bases, following published reports implicating his eldest son in a multi-million-dollar investments scam in the United States. Senate Minority Floor Leader Juan Ponce Enrile said that without prejudging the case, Manglapus should consider inhibiting himself in the national interest.

On order of the California Grand Jury, a $3.5-million bank account of Valentin "Toby" Manglapus II, a senior vice president at Shearson, Lehman and Hutton, at the Wells Fargo Bank in Serramonte, San Francisco, has been reported frozen on suspicion of having been used by Conrado "Addie" Topacio, also a senior vice president at the same investments bank, as a "clearinghouse" for defrauding investors.

Topacio was indicted and arrested on 41 counts of forgery and fraud last October but is out on a $300,000-cash bail. A number of rich Filipinos in the Philippines said to have been salting dollars abroad were reported to have been defrauded to the tune of several millions of dollars by Topacio and his accomplices. These investors, however, have been warned that they stand to be prosecuted too for violating Philippine foreign exchange laws.

Enrile said that without suggesting that Manglapus was already being pressured, the case could constitute "a point of pressure" on the foreign secretary. This should be avoided, he said. "To avoid the interests of the country being interlaced with the personal problems of the foreign secretary with respect to his son, he should consider inhibiting himself. This would be good for all and he would be doing the nation a service," Enrile said.

In a separate statement, House Assistant Minority Floor Leader Salvador Escudero III said Manglapus may have become vulnerable to U.S. pressure because of the reported freezing of his son's back account. "Without prejudging the actual involvement of the young Manglapus, and in order to be fair to all concerned, President Aquino should consider Secretary Manglapus's possible replacement as chief negotiator of the bass," Escudero said. This would free him of any suspicion that he has entered into "a quid pro quo arrangement with U.S. authorities" in case his son is cleared of any involvement in the Topacio case.

"We cannot afford a situation where we will be negotiating with the U.S. on a new bases treaty under a cloud of suspicion that our chief negotiator has received a special personal favor from the U.S. which he must reciprocate during the talks on the bases," Escudero said. "This will not be good for the country or for Secretary Manglapus," he said.

In a previous federal case against Steve Psinakis, an active participant in the anti-Marcos campaign, his lawyers complained that the U.S. government singled out the American national of Greek origin and left out "indictable" Filipino officials for political reasons. Although Philippine government officials testified in favor of Psinakis, who was ultimately acquitted, he alone was made to take the wrap.

Exploratory talks on the bases between Philippine and American panels are expected to begin in Manila after Easter. Manglapus has been named chief negotiator for the Philippines opposite U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt, head of the U.S. panel. During these talks, the Aquino government is expected to indicate to Washington whether or not it is amenable to negotiating a new bases treaty to replace the present agreement which expires in 1991. Until now, Mrs. Aquino has refused to declare a categorical position on a new bases agreement.

Opposition to the bases begins in the Senate, which is not expected to ratify a new treaty. At least 11 members have filed a resolution calling for non-renewal of the agreement and the final dismantling of the bases after September 16, 1991.

It is possible, however, that the anti-bases bloc has been eroded by the U.S. military intervention in the December coup attempt which saved the Aquino regime from being overthrown. Because of the U.S. action, some anti-bases senators who are at the same time Aquino supporters may have modified their position, in gratitude to the U.S. for its December intervention.

Students Begin Four-Day Antibases March

HK1203054190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 12 Mar 90 p 12

[Text] Some 2,500 students are expected to participate in a four-day, 92-kilometer walk from Manila to Pampanga beginning today. Dubbed as the "University of the Philippines Lakbayan, [U.P. Journey]" the anti-bases march will end Thursday and will be joined by sttudents from Luzon-based UP units. It is expected to gain support from cause-oriented groups and individuals.

In a press conference, Amante Jimenez, chairman of the UP Student Council, said that various individuals and multi-sectoral organizations have pledged support for Lakbayan. Among those who gave financial support were Senators Wigberto Tanada and Teofisto Guingona, Representatives Nikki Coseteng, Gregorio Andolana and Raul Rocco, Jimenez said.

At least eight mass organizations have agreed to support the march. These are the Bulacan Coalition Against the U.S. (CAUSE), Central Luzon Alliance for a Sovereign Philippines (CLASP), Alliance of Concerned Teachers-Central Luzon (ACT-CL), Bagong Alyansang Makabayan-Central Luzon (BAYAN [New Nationalist Alliance]-CL), Bayan National, Bayan Bulacana and the League of Filipino Students Central Luzon (LFS-CL).

Sen. Joseph Estrada, Jaime Tadeo of the Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas, (KMP [Peasants Movement of the Philippines]), Crispin Beltran of Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU [1 May Movement]), Lean Alejandro's widow Liddy, Tanada and Coseteng will lead the speakers.

The march kicks off today at 9 a.m. with a send-off program at UP Diliman Quezon Hall and will head for the first stop-over at Monumento in Caloocan. After passing the towns of Balagtas, Guiginto, Malolos, Calumpit and Apalit, the march will finally head for Clark air base in Angeles, Pampanga.

During stopovers, the marchers will participate in a program high-lighted by a discussion of the bases issue with the communities. Jimenez said this integration of UP students with the community is the most significant part of Lakbayan. UP education is subsidized by the people's taxes.

On the third day, the march will feature a concert in front of the San Fernando market as an "act of indignation" on the anniversary of the signing of the military bases agreement.

Governors Roberto Pagdanganan of Bulacan and Bren Guiao of Pampanga have pledged to provide security and accommodation to the marchers. Medical groups will attend to their safety.

Jimenez said that Lakbayan, which anticipates the coming exploratory talks on the bases, "can serve as an impetus to the overall anti-bases, anti-imperialist movement of the Filipino people." It is both an anti-bases statement and a "warning" to Aquino and the U.S. governments.

Communists Tie Fighting to Bases Extension

HK1203102190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 12 Mar 90

[By Cesar Chavez]

[Text] Communist rebels will stop their fight against the government if President Aquino will give an assurance that she will not extend the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement which is due to expire on 16 September 1991. This was contained in a letter from Satur Ocampo and his wife Carolina Malay Ocampo sent to Senator Wigberto Tanada, who said he will inform the president about the letter. According to Tanada, this should not be ignored because it could pave the way to a total cease-fire declaration by the rebels which could put an end to the bloody battle and lead toward the achievement of lasting peace. Tanada said that if Aquino will immediately announce her decision not to enter into a new treaty with the United States there is a big chance for a unilateral cease-fire declaration and bringing about peace in the country.

Meanwhile, Senators Ernesto Maceda and Juan Ponce Enrile shrugged off a National Democratic Front [NDF] proposal for a cease-fire. On the other hand, Senator Nene Pimentel Jr urged the government to convene the National Security Council to discuss the NDF cease-fire proposal and the bases exploratory talks, due to start next month.

[Begin Pimentel recording in English] I think this is one instance where the National Security Council can be put to good use and, of course, probably the problem there again is, who is going to represent the opposition. [end recording]

Editorial Examines Dependence on U.S. Support

HK1203090990 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 12 Mar 90

[Editorial: "Parasitic on U.S. Support"]

[Text] The suggestion of a U.S. congressional official that the U.S. government should stop criticizing President Aquino in order to avoid weakening her government is one more sobering statement from Washington that deserves thoughtful reflection in this country, instead of the knee-jerk response that it is highly presumptuous and offensive. By thoughtful reflection, we mean that it is time we recognize that this is really how the Americans see this country. When a mere factotum in the U.S. Congress can make a statement like this about our President, we have to be concerned because it means that it goes high up to the leadership of the American legislature and the White House themselves.

Briefly, the statement means this: On the strength of U.S. support or criticism, governments in the Philippines soar or totter. Ergo, if the U.S. really wants to help Mrs Aquino, it should desist from talking about her shortcomings because this weakens her chances of survival.

Now, this is of course presumptuous of Americans to say and it wounds us all to the quick. But beating our breasts to protest this statement does nothing to salvage our national pride. It is more important to know whether the congressional official quoted was speaking the truth or not.

Unfortunately, it is not so easy to disprove his point. In a hundred and one ways, our government has repeatedly proven rather than refuted the fact of its dependence on the United States. On the crucial occasions when we might have shown that we are truly sovereign in our own country—such as in the December Coup and on the question of the bases—this government has been careless about our pride and our interests. And the opposition has been no help either, because it looks at U.S. attitudes toward Mrs Aquino as a kind of weathervane for their chances to get to power.

As with individuals, so with nations: respect can only be earned. U.S. treatment of the Philippines will never approximate the mutuality and respect desired by us because our leaders have always been more concerned with U.S. support for them personally than with U.S. respect for our country regardless of the costs.

To break this American mind-set that Mrs Aquino is a leader parasitic on U.S. support will require more than a statement expressing dismay. She has to act like the leader of a nation that will survive both American benevolencve and criticism.

USSR 'Understands' Aquino's Trip Cancellation

HK1003062590 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to the Philippines Oleg Sokolov stated that his country understands the reason for the cancellation of President Aquino's visit to the Soviet Union. It will be recalled that the president was scheduled to visit the country this year.

Speaking to newsmen at Malacanang following the signing of a cultural agreement between the two countries, Sokolov said the president may visit the Soviet Union in the future. Sokolov also reiterated the view that the withdrawal of foreign military bases from countries in Asia will help maintain peace.

Roppongi Property Bidding Situation Updated

HK0903093790 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 9 Mar 90

[By Gabby Salcedo]

[Excerpts] The government has rejected the call for transparency in the bidding procedures involving the Roppongi property in Tokyo, Japan. Here is Press Secretary Tomas Gomez reading the president's statement:

[Begin recording in English] [Passage omitted] Here are the comments of Executive Secretary Macaraig, chairman of the committee on the disposition and utilization of the Philippine Government properties in Japan on the points raised by his predecessor.

The reasons for the holding of the bidding of the Roppongi property in Tokyo have been explained to Secretary Arroyo by his successor, by PNB [Philippine National Bank] President Edgardo Espiritu, who is a member of the bidding committee, and by the chairman of the COA [Commission on Audit], to whom Secretary Arroyo had also raised this point.

In the first place, because of the amount involved and the location of the property, only the Japanese have expressed any interest to buy it. Secondly, each bidder is required to post 3 billion yen, or approximately 20 million dollars in their bids. The losing bidders would like to be assured that they can withraw the deposits immediately after the winning bid is announced.

Incidentally, all foreign governments that have sold their properties in Tokyo have held the biddings in Japan. And to the suggested publication of the bidding rules, it may be pointed out that bidding rules are almost never published. Neither the APT [Asset Privatization Trust] nor the PNB publishes its bidding rules. This is due to the fact that bidding rules are with slight variations, standard in form. In the case of the bidding rules of the Roppongi property, copies were sold at 2,000 dollars each to the interested parties. The proposed sale of the Roppongi property has, from the start, been characterized with utmost transparency. Both houses of Congress and the members of the media have been briefed by the committee members on numerous occasions. [end recording]

Rebels Vow To Crush Aquino Before Term Ends

HK1203042590 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 12 Mar 90 p 8

[Text] Mutineers who led last December's failed coup vowed Sunday to oust President Aquino before her term ends in 1992, but the President brushed off warnings as desperate attempts by her foes to grab attention.

"We promise you that Cory Aquino will not be able to finish her term as the illegitimate president and governor-general installed over us, against our will, by America," said a statement from the Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People. Copies were distributed to news organizations. "When will this be? We say to you, our countrymen, wait and see. This quiet is the lull before the storm," it added.

There was not immediate reaction from Ms. Aquino, but the President said in a taped radio broadcast that threats against her four-year-old administration were simply attempts by her opponents to get public attention. "Our nation will continue to be plagued by troublemakers as long as there are elements who are selfish, ambitious and motivated by self-aggrandizement," Ms. Aquino said. "Some of them think that they need to create disorder to get public attention."

The reformist movement led the Dec. 1-9 coup attempt in which 113 people were killed and more than 600 injured. It was the sixth and bloodiest attempt to oust Ms. Aquino since she took power in the February 1986 uprising against the late Ferdinand Marcos. During the December uprising, U.S. war jets from Clark Air Base flew air support missions to aid beleaguered government forces. The jets never fired a shot, but their role was considered crucial in turning the tide on the first day of the uprising.

"Right now, we are not angry with the Americans," the movement said. "We are annoyed and hurt and disenchanted, but we are not angry, not yet, as long as they leave us alone to settle our internal problems. But if they interfere again and provoke us with their meddling, then we will consider acting against them, and the responsibility for this turn of events will be solely the Americans'," it added.

The statement claimed the dissidents did not intend to launch a "coup" but considered their opposition to Ms. Aquino part of "the unfinished revolution."

"We will oust this illegitimate president who, believing her own propaganda, now deludes herself into thinking that she has actually restored democracy when all that she has really done has been to open the gates to her plundering cohorts."

Members of the movement played key roles in the 1986 mutiny against Marcos which triggered the "People Power" revolt which Ms. Aquino rode to power. But the dissidents broke with Ms. Aquino because of political and philosophic differences and had been linked to at least three coup attempts including last December's failed coup. The movement has repeatedly accused Ms. Aquino of incompetence and corruption.

Military Officers Polled on Propriety of Coups

HK1203091190 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 12 Mar 90 p 9

[Text] The Armed Forces officer corps is about evenly split on the question of whether a coup is "proper": A third agrees it is, another third disagrees, and the remaining third is undecided. In their consensus, communism is "the greatest threat to the security of the nation."

If civilian government cannot, or will not firmly stamp it out, the officers maintain that "in the interest of national security and pursuit of national development," military intervention in politics is justified. Four out of 10 officers believe that the military may temporarily take over a weak government, should communists threaten to seize power. Soldiers who destabilize government should be punished, according to five out of 10 officers. The other half apparently shuns punishment for their own.

These are among the findings of a survey among 452 military officers, including 38 generals, conducted before the December 1989 failed coup by two military analysts. That demoralization is widespread and serious among soldiers was acknowledged by 74 per cent of the respondents. Only a third or 34 per cent of them believed that a "firm and decisive" military and civilian leadership was in place.

Political science Prof. Felipe Miranda of the University of the Philippines and Defense Assistant Secretary Ruben Ciron reported on their survey's results in their paper titled, "Development and the Military in the Philippines: Military Perceptions in a Time of Continuing Crisis." The paper will be featured in the book, "Soldiers and Stability in Southeast Asia," that will be printed soon.

According to the survey results, 84 per cent of the respondents consider it the military's "duty" to protect the government from its enemies. In the officers' view, "communism is the greatest threat to the security of the nation, and a civilian government that cannot or will not firmly stamp it out may have to be intervened with, in the interest of national security and pursuit of national development," the authors said.

The respondents were evenly split on the question of whether a military coup was "proper." Thirty-four per cent of them agreed it is, 33 per cent disagreed, and the remaining 33 per cent was undecided. A sizeable majority, or 61 per cent, thought that senior military officers were as capable as civilian leaders in running civilian agencies. This was bolstered by the belief of half of the respondents that military officers should seek public office.

The study noted that the officers' opinion that the military was demoralized and suffers from a weak leadership was potentially dangerous. Such a mindset, in the authors' observation, "enhances the likelihood of military men seeking and identifying themselves with ambitious politicized military leaders, to turn against a perceived ineffective, left-leaning civilian government.

National development was associated by the officers first with "a secure environment," then with economic growth, then with more jobs and better incomes, and finally, with political stability. The authors raised concern that the existence of military-dominated regimes in Indonesia and Thailand could reinforce the concept of military intervention in politics, for the sake of national development. Constitutionalism, the authors said, was not the fundamental political value of military men, the survey results showed.

Instead, the respondents hinged their "operation loyalty" to civilian government along the following factors: Anti-communism and perceptions regarding the ideological underpinnings of civilian officials, the effectiveness of the counter-insurgency campaign, and the perceived strength of communist forces at any given time.

Communists Invite Rebel Troops To Join Them

BK1103102490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1014 GMT 11 Mar 90

[Text] Manila, March 11 (AFP)—Communist guerrilla leader Romulo Kintanar has invited Philippine Government troops who joined or backed a coup attempt in December to enlist in his movement. "We consider patriotic officers and men and women of the (Philippine Armed Forces) as potential allies and comrades in our revolutionary struggle," Mr. Kintanar, the New People's Army (NPA) chief, said in a signed statement obtained Sunday [11 March] by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here.

"To those who wish to join the New People's Army, we welcome you with open arms," he added.

Mr. Kintanar said he knew certain soldiers joined or morally supported the latest putsch against President Corazon Aquino "not out of monetary gain or vested interests, but because you refuse to be part of a system that is corrupt, and whose policies are pro-U.S., pro-landlord and anti-Filipino." But he added that the NPA recognized that "some may have been moved by selfish motives."

The government says the December putsch was led by elements of the anti-communist Reform the Armed Forces Movement in alliance with right-wing military renegades loyal to the late deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

"We call on those sympathetic to the revolutionary movement to establish underground links with us so we could coordinate moves against the real enemies of our people, the despotic big landlords, comprador bourgeoisie and bureaucrat capitalists," Mr. Kintanar said. Mr. Kintanar, who escaped from military prison last year, urged these elements to refuse to follow "heinous orders" of superior officers and to organize secret study cells with the objective of an "en masse defection to the revolutionary movement in the final stages of the revolutionary struggle."

Mrs. Aquino has said the 21-year-old NPA was in decline and could be beaten by the time she completes her six-year term in 1992.

"It's been three years, but the NPA is much stronger than in any period during the Marcos regime," Mr. Kintanar said. He said the NPA killed 30,000 government troops during the period of 1987-1989 during the period [as received] when the military "carried out sustained operations" against the insurgents in almost all areas of the country.

Mr. Kintanar said the NPA now had guerrilla units "strategically deployed in 63 provinces adequate to decisively win against the 1972 [as received] strength" of the military, which he put at 55,000 regular troops.

Three Rebel Soldiers Charged With Rebellion

HK1003020790 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Government prosecutors charged three military rebel leaders with rebellion and with murder and frustrated murder for having allegedly ordered the bombing of Malacanang, Camp Aguinaldo, Camp Crame, PTV [People's Television] Channel 4 and other government installations during the December coup attempt. Charged before the Quezon City regional trial court were dismissed PC [Philippine Constabulary] Captain Felix Turingan, Lieutenant Colonel Jaime Lucas and Air Force Lieutenant Oscar Legazpi.

The charges filed against them recommended no bail.

Witnesses Refuse To Help in Investigations

HK1003021590 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Government and military investigators are having a hard time gathering evidences and statements on the Cagayan hostage incident. This admission comes from no less than Justice Undersecretary Silvestre Bello the third who had come back from Tuguegarao.

According to Bello, people including those who are under detention refused to give any statements to investigators.

'No Whitewash' Said in Probe of General's Death

HK1203080390 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Mar 90

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa said there will be no whitewash in the investigation of the killing of civil relations chief Brigadier General Oscar Florendo. Florendo was killed at the height of the firefight between government and rebel soldiers inside Hotel Delfino in Tuguegarao, Cagayan. According to De Villa, they have to find out what really happened and they owe this to the family of Florendo. The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief also ordered the retraining and deployment of the Army's 17th Infantry Battalion. He said the battalion will be pulled out from Cagayan anytime and a replacement will be sent.

A CIS [Criminal Investigation Service] investigator said they need the statement of four Marines who acted as security men of local government Secretary Luis Santos. CIS investigators in Tuguegarao found and marked at

least 77 bullet holes in the hotel lobby, 60 bullets coming from the stairs leading to the second floor, and 17 from the rebels' direction.

Aguinaldo Withdraws Offer To Surrender

HK1003022390 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Fugitive suspended Cagayan Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo took back his offer to surrender and instead, asked defense officials to allow him to go after communist rebels in the north. Through his lawyer, Aguinaldo said he changed his mind about surrendering after learning about Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon's opinion that he would not be eligible for bail.

Aquino on Confirmation of Cabinet Secretaries

HK1203101390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 12 Mar 90

[By Dick Sinchiongco of Unit 6 from Malacanang]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino asked the Commission on Appointments to decide on the appointment of Agrarian Reform Secretary Florencio Abad and Transportation Secretary Oscar Orbos according to their qualifications and not on the party affiliation of these two former members of the Congress. Speaking at her weekly news conference, the president said that she appointed Abad as agrarian reform secretary not because he is a member of the Liberal Party and named Orbos to the transportation portfolio not because he is a member of the ruling party Struggle of Philippine Democrats [LDP].

Here is the president.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] Well, when I assigned to them and then nominated them to the Commission on Appointments for confirmation as the secretaries of agrarian reform and of transportation and communications, I did not consider their being members of the Liberal Party or the LDP as part of their qualifications. I just considered their qualifications to become members of my cabinet. So, I hope that in the same fashion, both of these parties will also just discuss the qualifications of both nominees for the posts of secretary of agrarian reform and secretary of transportation and communications. [end recording]

The president made the statement amid a heated argument between officials of the Liberal Party and the Struggle of Philippine Democrats who are also members of the Commission on Appointments. It will be recalled that the Liberal Party threatened to block the confirmation of Orbos in retaliation for the LDP's rejection of Abad's confirmation.

Aquino on Reconciliation Program, Police Bill

HK1203100990 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 12 Mar 90

[News conference by President Corazon C. Aquino from Malacanang—recorded, date not given—slantlines denote passage in English]

[Text] [Tadulla] Dick Tadulla, DWII Radio. Our people feel there is great uncertainty today, notably the attempts to overthrow the government and many other things happening in the Congress. They feel that your government is not doing well and they have many questions which they relay to our radio station. In your four years as president of this country, do you feel that our reconciliation program has borne any results?

[Aquino] Yes, that was the first thing I did when I became president of the country. Did I not announce a cease-fire? This was implemented but after the lapse of the 60-day period, we learned that it could not be continued because our enemies wanted to continue resorting to violence. This we could not accept. /I tried my best to reconcile also with the other forces, the forces of the right, and you, of course, know that Secretary Enrile was the minister of national defense. It was only until November of 1986, when I was convinced that he had no intentions of supporting this administration, when I fired him. But initially, [words indistinct] reconciliation./ So, we did explore all possibilities. My policy is to try all peaceful means and only when it is not possible do we resort to force.

[Tadulla] I have another question about this bill on the Philippine National Police [PNP]. According to what you signed, the structure is like this: The PNP will come under the National Police Commission and the National Police Commission will come under the Office of the Philippines. Based on developments in Congress, it appears that they want to set up a different department called the Department of Public Office and Safety. The outcome will be known soon. So, it appears that this is different from the structure you envisioned. What is your reaction to this?

[Aquino] Congressman Gutang came to see me today. He is one of the congressmen from the conference committee discussing the PNP Bill. He told me that they are meeting again this afternoon and that they may finish the work before the end of this month. He knows the administration's bill and what must be discussed is the retirement age of the PNP members. We know that policemen can serve until they are 60 years old. Senator Maceda apparently wants to propose a retirement age of 55 but this is still under discussion. I told them that the original retirement age of 60 should be retained.

Aquino Approves Development Fund for Catanduanes

HK0903092590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 9 Mar 90

[By Dick Sinchongco]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino approved a $658,000 development program for the poor province of Catanduanes. The project, which will be sponsored by the United Nation's Development Program, UNDP, and the [name indistinct] Development Assistance Program, is expected to alleviate the impoverished state of about 80 percent of the total low-income families in the province. The signing of the said program took place one day after President Aquino visited the Bicol region to ensure the implementation of government programs in the region. Under the program, Catanduanes will be divided into two economic district management systems that will take up long-term strategic development plans toward poverty alleviation. This project is set to start this month.

'Leading' NPA Member Surrenders in Quezon

HK0903095590 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] A leading New People's Army member in Quezon surrendered to the 255th Philippine Constabulary Company. The returning rebel was identified as Virgilio Gibay, alias comrade Gilbert, 20 years old, a resident of Tabaco, Albay. Gibay is a member of the Sparrow Unit operating in the area.

Government To Increase Interest Rates

HK1003072990 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 10 Mar 90 p 11

[By staff writer Ray S. Enano]

[Text] Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao announced yesterday that the government will impose a high interest rate regime in the next six months to contain inflation at a more manageable level. Estanislao said that the government, mainly through the Department of Finance (DOF) and the Central Bank (CB) will undertake various measures to bring inflation down to between 8 and 9 percent from the current level of 12 percent.

He said inflationary pressures such as this year's budget deficit of P17.5 billion, the recent drought and excess liquidity have posed major concerns on the government despite the significant progress attained in the economy after the last failed coup. "Unless action is taken, our projections place the 1990 inflation rate at 12 percent or higher," Estanislao said. "A large deficit is bound to fan inflation, which is already double-digit."

The DOF and the CB are closely cooperating to ensure measures are taken sufficiently ahead of time to monitor and curtail excess liquidity. The national government has been actively supporting the CB's open market operations by borrowing in the domestic credit market through increased flotation of Treasury Bills. The excess liquidity circulating in the financial system is estimated at P3 billion.

Estanislao also took note of the pending new revenue measures in Congress. Demands of the national budget, particularly the deficit in the Oil Price Stabilization Fund (OPSF) which increases every month, have went up because of the non-enactment of new revenue measures.

In containing inflation, however, Estanislao said that the government measures should not bring in medium-term distortions to the market for goods and services. "Thus, while we believe that price controls were called for in the weeks immediately after the last failed coup attempt, we have very strong reservations against extending both the coverage and duration of price controls," he said.

On the exchange rate, he said a competitive rate for the peso should not be defined as necessarily weakening the peso all the time. But he added that the high interest rate regime is being partly designed to stave off speculations in the exchange rate.

Estanislao stressed that the high interest rate regime will be implemented on a temporary basis, saying that government's goal in the long-term is for a gradual reduction of domestic rates. He said that while interest rates are maintained at their high levels, the government will propose the gradual abolition of the gross receipts tax (GRT) of banks over a clearly defined period. The reduction can be implemented through at least one percentage point cut every year.

Over the long term, he said the DOF and the CB will jointly study measures that will enable a cut on the intermediation costs of banks, restructure the term of outstanding public debts and limit speculative activity against the exchange rate.

On increasing revenues to reduce the budget deficit, Estanislao said the government will speed up the privatization of the so-called big ticket items such as Philippine Airlines and National Steel Corp.

He said the DOF will also introduce a tax reform package to simplify operations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Bureau of Customs. He cited the phaseout of the GRT on banks in exchange for the immediate increase in taxes of "sin" products such as cigarettes and beer.

Development Program Accords Signed With UNDP

HK0903091390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] The Philippines and the United Nations Development Program today signed an agreement for the implementation of 57 projects in the country. Signatories to the agreement are UNDP Administrator William Daper and National Economic Planning Secretary Cayetano Paderanga. President Corazon Aquino and other top UNDP officials were present at the signing ceremony.

The 57 projects are designed to provide meaningful livelihood to the people in the rural areas. The agreement

is also a symbol of the United Nations' support for the government's efforts to set up so-called pro-poor programs.

Thailand

Chawalit Announces March Visit to Vietnam

BK1103013490 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Mar 90 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Army Chief Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut will visit Vietnam later this month, making him the first Thai Army commander to visit the country since the fall of South Vietnam in 1975.

Gen Chawalit's announcement yesterday comes just over two weeks after Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Nguyen Trung invited him to visit Hanoi. Gen Chawalit said he had agreed to go soon, but gave no further details.

Although the army chief remained tight-lipped yesterday about the purpose of his visit, diplomatic observers said the Cambodian conflict is most likely to be discussed.

Gen Chawalit made his announcement while attending a ceremony to hand over the Independence Pagoda, in memory of King Naresuan the Great, to the Army in Khao Kho sub-district of Phetchabun Province. The Army chief said he will visit Burma on March 13, followed by a trip to Laos on March 15. These visits are apparently meant to farewell top ranking Burmese and Laotian officials, as he has announced he will leave the Army after March 17. Gen Chawalit then told reporters he will visit Vietnam around or after March 20.

As Army chief Gen Chawalit has made quite a number of visits to Burma and Laos, but has never visited Vietnam in his current capacity.

Asked the purpose of his visit, Gen Chawalit said: "Let's talk about it later."

Gen Chawalit said he is seeking approval from Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan who is in Denmark and scheduled to return to Bangkok on Wednesday [14 March].

Asked what he thought of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's proposal that Thailand organise a discrete and informal meeting between ASEAN, China, Vietnam and Cambodia's four warring factions to resolve the conflict, Gen Chawalit said any effort to solve the conflict is good. He questioned, however, whether it would be possible for Thailand to host such a meeting. The proposal needs further discussion, Gen Chawalit said, adding Thailand would probably have to wait a while before deciding what to do next. [passage omitted]

400 Burmese Repatriated After Myawadi Blast

BK1003144990 Hong Kong AFP in English 1429 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Bangkok, March 10 (AFP)—Four hundred Burmese civilians were sent home from Thailand Saturday [10 March] partly because their government suspected some of involvement in a bombing in the Burmese town of Myawadi, Thai officials said.

Thai border officials said they repatriated 400 Burmese from 160 families illegally living in the Thai border village of Mae Tao in Tak's Mae Sot border district, some 420 kilometers (260 miles) northwest of here. Only about 60 of them were arrested and sent to Burmese immigration officials at Myawadi while the rest escaped across the border, the officials said.

Citing national security reasons, the officials said Thai villagers had frequently accused the Burmese civilians, most of whom were illegal workers, of stealing from them. But they said the repatriation was in part conducted at the request of Burmese border officials who suspected some of these workers of the Myawadi bombing.

Seven Burmese, including a militiaman, were killed and nine were seriously injured when a dynamite time bomb, hidden in a tin crate containing sweets, exploded Wednesday at the customs checkpoint in Myawadi, Thai border officials said. The bomb went off when a Burmese militiaman at the checkpoint was inspecting a consignment of goods from the Thai border town of Mae Sot, a source said. Two other sets of dynamite bombs were found in a goods box in the same area. Burmese authorities suspected the terrorists had planned to kill military officials alerted to the area by the first blast, the source said.

Burmese military authorities said the explosion in Myawadi could be the work of ethnic Karen rebels dominant in the area. Myawadi is the gateway to Thailand's Tak Province for eastern Burma's Karen state, home of the Karen National Union (KNU), one of a dozen groups fighting for regional autonomy from Rangoon since Burma's independence from Britain in 1948.

Meanwhile, Burmese military officials Friday arrested two Burmese port workers in Myawadi suspected to be involved in the sabotage, Thai border officials said. They said the Burmese officials asked for their cooperation in arresting another suspect which the Burmese officials said had crossed to Thai territory. But Thai officials declined to disclose the three suspects' names and said they did not know whether they were ethnic Karen.

According to Thai authorities, the explosion was the third bombing incident to have occurred at the same custom checkpoint. The first incident, also blamed on the Karens, took place on November 8, 1988, and left two people dead, but the suspected target, Colonel Kyaw

Mint, commander of the 97th Infantry Battallion stationed in Kawkereik near Myawadi, escaped unharmed. Another bomb blast at the same checkpoint on January 16 killed two people.

The Burmese Army has been conducting search-and-destroy operations against ethnic insurgent strongholds along the teak-rich mountainous areas that form the border with Thailand.

SRV, Heng Samrin Blamed for Failed Peace Talks

BK0703133390 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 6 Mar 90 p 7

[Article by Nai Santiphap entitled: "Vietnam, Heng Samrin Regime Against Peace Process in Cambodia"]

[Text] The recent informal meeting on Cambodia [IMC] from 26-28 February in Jakarta concluded without any agreement. The meeting seemed to have produced no positive development and contributed nothing to the peaceful settlement of the Cambodia problem because the warring factions—the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime and the Cambodian resistance—again argued on the same points discussed in the Paris international conference last August. At the Jakarta meeting, the Heng Samrin regime reiterated that the Khmer Rouge must be prevented from returning to power and stated clearly that they must not be allowed to participate in a Cambodian general election. At the same occasion, the Cambodian resistance faction exposed the regime's Vietnamization scheme in Cambodia.

Before the meeting, there were some overtures, particularly in the Sihanouk-Hun Sen joint communique issued on 23 February 1990 stating that the United Nations role in the Cambodian settlement will be further discussed after the idea has been accepted in principle by all parties.

Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime have no case based on fact and reason because they have raised an historical incident as a condition for the restructuring of power without regard to the changing situation. In fact, those responsible for the massacre of millions of Cambodians during 1975-1978 were the Khmer Rouge leaders that the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime had already renounced. Among them were Pol Pot, Khieu Ponnari, Ieng Sary, and Ieng Thirith. Some of them have already stepped down while some are sick and thus unable to return to the battlefield or politics. The present Khmer Rouge faction under the leadership of Khieu Samphan has accepted the wrongdoings of those leaders and is trying to correct its mistake.

Bygones should be bygones. The Cambodian people should be left to decide on the administrators and the present and future of the country. They should not be dictated to or instructed by other countries. If past incidents are to be recalled, why doesn't Vietnam mention its invasion of weaker neighbors like Cambodia?

The Vietnamese action obviously transgressed international law and the UN Charter of which Vietnam is a member. If the Khmer Rouge are to be prohibited from participating in the general elections, Heng Samrin, Hun Sen, and many other leaders of the Phnom Penh puppet regime should also be excluded because they were once members of the Khmer Rouge. Worse still, these people are serving imperialist Vietnam.

It has already been agreed in principle that the United Nations will be allowed to play its role in Cambodia and oversee the general elections so that they are held freely and fairly. However, another worrying factor is Vietnam's offensive population strategy. It has sent a total of about 800,000 Vietnamese who have obtained Cambodian citizenship recognized by the Heng Samrin regime to settle in Cambodia.

When Vietnamese troops withdrew from Cambodia last September, there was no mention of Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia. This is a very important factor affecting the future of Cambodians as most of the Vietnamese settlers are of voting age. They total as many as 800,000 in contrast to Cambodian nationals who number only four to five million.

Granting Cambodian citizenship to the Vietnamese settlers therefore has a direct impact on the general elections in Cambodia. Coupled with the administrative mechanism under them, the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin side will have greater advantage in a general election that is not supervised by the UN.

It can be seen that the Vietnamese intention of distracting the Jakarta talks from considering the UN role in detail is to prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to power. It can be implied that Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime deliberately delayed a settlement until it felt it could sweep out all the Cambodian nationalists.

Since the Vietnamese troop pullout last September, the Heng Samrin regime has met with a series of defeats in the battlefield. If the Heng Samrin side lets such a situation continue, it would affect the regime's stability and also the influence of the Vietnamese in Cambodia. In light of this, Vietnam has thus decided to send thousands of soldiers back to support the regime in fighting the resistance.

Faced with an unfavorable battlefield situation, Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime therefore decided that their best option at Jakarta was to divert attention. This clearly indicates that they want to resolve the Cambodian conflict through military means.

Therefore, the international community should cooperate in supporting the Cambodian nationalist factions in fighting against imperialist Vietnam.

Editorial Favors Proposed Neutral Refugee Camps

BK0803010990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Mar 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Neutral and Safer Camps"]

[Text] The prime minister has suggested moving the estimated 300,000 displaced Cambodians from the eight camps currently controlled by the three Cambodian resistance factions to neutral camps controlled and administered by the UN. The idea should be supported and vigorously pursued by international agencies and all the Thai parties concerned, especially the Thai military as it effectively controls the Thai-Cambodian border situation.

The Thai military was instrumental in setting up these camps and letting the resistance factions take over administration and control of the camps' population. But not all the displaced Cambodians are necessarily supporters of the faction in control of their camp. There have been persistent reports about human rights abuses in many of the camps, especially those under control of the Khmer Rouge. Some of the Khmer Rouge's "hidden" camps are virtually inaccessible to UN officials and other outsiders.

Setting up UN camps would be an opportunity for many of these suffering Cambodians to move to a much safer environment. The Thai military must help in transferring Cambodians who want to move and ensuring there is no intervention or intimidation from the Cambodian resistance forces.

The UN will be better able to supervise the distribution of food and other supplies to the needy Cambodians and cooperate with other international organizations and international non-governmental organizations in assisting them to prepare for eventual repatriation.

At present it is strongly suspected that part of the UN's humanitarian aid to the displaced Cambodians has been regularly diverted to the resistance forces with the connivance of the Thai military and other authorities.

A large number of young camp dwellers have also been forced to serve as porters or troops in the Cambodian war. If the resistance factions cannot siphon manpower and food off the camps, they may become more flexible about ending the 11-year-long conflict.

Separating the resistance forces from the civilian population would protect the civilians from stray artillery shells aimed at military targets. It would give the resistance forces a chance to show their real military prowess without hiding among the civilians. But the neutral camps must be located inside Thailand, preferably far away from the border, so that there is no danger from the fighting inside Cambodia and no chance for the resistance forces to interfere with the UN camp administration or exploit the camp population.

Previously Thailand opposed the concept of neutral camps on the grounds that taking away the civilian population could seriously weaken the resistance forces. Thailand also used to frown on the idea of assisting Cambodians who would like to return home by way of Phnom Penh for fear of giving the Hun Sen government a propaganda edge.

Thailand has now realized that it is gaining nothing from helping the resistance forces keep their civilian population along the dangerous border. Such a realization should have occurred much sooner, but it is not too late to act on it now.

Nation Expected To Join NIC Ranks in 5 Years

BK0803004790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Mar 90 p 1

[By Sam-ang Witthisaksathit]

[Text] A preliminary review on economic projections by the Bank of Thailand and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) shows a strong indication that Thailand will probably become a newly-industrialized country (NIC) within the next five years. The projections on Thailand's economic future between 1990-1994 were also buoyed by a marked improvement in the country's credit-worthiness. In the latest credit rankings, Thailand ranked 25th in the world, up from 30th in the previous ratings.

Assistant governor of the Bank of Thailand Wichit Suphinit said the preliminary review shows that Thailand has been successful in managing its monetary affairs and has a strong chance of being the next NIC in Asia after South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore.

Thailand's international reserves will rise to US$11.5 billion this year (sufficient to settle four and a half months of import bills) from the present US$11.2 billion. In 1994, the reserves are projected to total US$15.8 billion when imports and exports will have increased by 17 percent and 18 percent, respectively.

The trade deficit will stand at an estimated US$7.7 billion while the current account deficit will be around US$3.4 billion based on the exchange rate of Bt [baht] 25.6 to US$1. The inflation rate is projected at 6.2 percent in 1994, while the economic growth is forecast to be 7.4 percent.

Recent statistics and projections have confirmed that Thailand is among the world's leading economies with strong economic growth, manageable inflation, and ample international reserves. For example, the recent surge in exports, accounting for US$23 billion this year, has put Thailand ahead of Indonesia, a major southeast Asian economy. Moreover, Thailand's international reserves will be some US$2 billion more than that held by Malaysia, which held larger reserves two years ago.

In the ranking of 120 countries credit-worthiness, Thailand is placed in the 25th slot while Malaysia, Indonesia

and Singapore are in 29th, 39th and 16th position, respectively. In the Asia-Pacific region, Thailand is ranked the region's fourth strongest economy after Australia, South Korea and Taiwan.

IMF and Bank of Thailand officials are scheduled to hold a further review on Thailand's economic projections in Washington DC on March 19.

Poll Shows Chatchai Government Popularity Drops

BK0703041590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Mar 90 p 5

[Text] The popularity of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's administration has plunged over its handling of the scandal involving alleged forest encroachment by the Suan Kitti Reforestation Co, according to a recent survey of Bangkok residents by a Thai-language newspaper.

Nearly 60 per cent of 3,422 residents surveyed by the mass-circulation MATICHON newspaper believe the administration's popularity substantially declined after the case broke in late January.

Results of the poll, conducted between Feb 28 and March 1 with the help of Ramkhamhaeng University scholars, appeared in yesterday's edition of the newspaper. Results showed respondents' dissatisfaction with an adminisration that almost half—46 per cent—said was riddled with corruption. Despite their negative reviews, only 5 per cent said Chatchai should resign. Moreover, 51 per cent said the premier could salvage his reputation by staying in power and vigorously seeking prosecution against the Suan Kitti company.

The scandal involves alleged encroachment by Suan Kitti on forest reserves outside the area that the company had leased to develop in Chachoengsao province. The company's owner, Senator Kitti Damnoenchanwanit, resigned as Chatchai's economic adviser after the scandal broke. Kitti and his son and daugher are charged in the case but all have denied the allegations.

In addition to trying to gauge the administration's popularity, the poll also sought Bangkokians' opinions on whether the government was tough on corruption and whether the Democrat party and the agriculture minister were involved in the scandal.

While a majority of those surveyed said the scandal had hurt the administration's popularity, 21 per cent said the scandal had had no adverse effects. The remaining respondents had no opinion.

Regarding corruption, only 16 per cent of respondents said they thought the administration was free of corruption.

About whether the coalition was serious about ending corruption, 42 per cent had no opinion. Thirty-eight per cent said the coalition was not serious; twenty per cent said it was.

About 45 per cent said Democrats and Agriculture Minister Sanan Khachonprasat, who is party secretary-general, were involved in the forest encroachment. Kitti is a key financial backer of the Democrats.

Only 13 per cent said the party and Sanan were not involved in the encroachment. The rest had no comment.

Most respondents—64 per cent—said Democrats' popularity had declined over the scandal; 14 per cent said it had not declined; the rest had no opinion.

Editorial Urges Chatchai To 'Get Tough'

BK0503012990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Mar 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Time the Premier Used His Mandate"]

[Text] Whether out of frustration with frequent labour unrest or in response to pressure from political quarters, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's decision to suspend the privatisation of state enterprises is both disappointing and regrettable. His submission to the demand of the State Enterprise Labour Relations Group, the public-sector union unbrella organisation, came only one day after the Cabinet and ministerial permanent secretaries met to discuss government policy towards private-sector participation in new and expanded state-enterprise projects.

Although the prime minister's aides later tried to say the suspension was only temporary, the decision smacked of political expediency over economic necessity. Like it or not, the government has once again given an impression of showing greater concern for its own survival than implementing policy that is on the one hand economically sound and essential and on the other unpopular among a certain group. As a result, consistency of national policy has been undermined and the government's ability to lead brought into question.

By rejecting privatisation without even giving it a try, the unions have shown themselves to be unreasonable and unrealistic. They have been campaigning against privatisation as if state enterprises were their own exclusive empire. In fact, many receive substantial subsidies from the taxpayer.

The government has been frank and fair in its dealings over the issue. Assurances have been given that existing operations would not be affected with only new projects requiring substantial investment to be privatised. Joint ventures would, for the first time, allow equity and management participation by workers. Yet despite these forward-looking proposals, the unions budged not an inch, remaining as adamant as ever that the status quo be preserved.

With the exception of a few state-run monopolies, the performance and efficiency of most government enterprises is woefully inadequate. Telephone, water and bus services are obvious examples, especially to people

unfortunate enough to have waited years for a telephone or to ride every day on the city's bumpy buses.

With the country striving to achieve greater economic prosperity and attain newly-industrialised status, improvement and expansion of public utilities like telecommunications, water and electricity, is vital. To keep up with the fast pace of national development, huge capital investment in infrastructure is essential. More than 100,000 million baht is required for the installation of three million new telephone lines, for example. While it is doubtful whether the government will be able to finance such a huge project from public funds, foreign financing is also restricted by the government's prudent decision to impose a US$1.2 billion ceiling on foreign debt.

How can the Telephone Organisation of Thailand (TOT) or its union hope to finance such mammoth investment without private-sector participation? Are the TOT and other state-enterprise unions more interested in safeguarding their own turf than in saving the public from the kind of inconvenience inflicted by the two recent port strikes?

As the first elected government in more than a decade, the Prime Minister can claim a mandate from the electorate. It is time he used it. Rather than giving way to selfish union pressure, the Premier should get tough and show his political courage by pursuing the privatisation programme. By so doing, he would gain the trust, confidence and support of the public. The state-enterprise unions should also become more flexible and realistic.

The urgent need to overcome the nation's infrastructural shortcomings can hardly be overstated. Given the constraints of state-enterprise finances and the government's borrowing capacity, there is no alternative but to allow private investors to help shoulder the burden and create more efficient public services.

Otherwise the investment climate must ultimately suffer. The adverse effects would then be felt by the entire population, unionists or not.

Corruption Board To Investigate Finance Minister

BK0903020190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] The Counter Corruption Commission (CCC) has decided that there are sufficient grounds to look into an opposition MP's [member of Parliament] accusation that Finance Minister Pramuan Saphawasu has acquired wealth through questionable means, the CCC's spokesman said yesterday.

Spokesman Pricha Suwannathat asked Pramuan, who failed to declare his assets when he assumed his Cabinet post in August 1988, to disclose his wealth. Cabinet ministers are normally required to declare their assets upon assuming office. Pricha also called on two other Cabinet members, whom he said had also failed to declare their assets, to make their financial status known. The spokesman declined to name the ministers.

MP Dusit Sophitcha (Solidarity-Ubon Ratchathani) has asked the commission to investigate Pramuan on charges of abusing his authority as finance minister to acquire wealth.

"As the complaint involves a key figure in the Cabinet, the CCC will try to speed up efforts to find out whether Minister Pramuan has amassed unusually great wealth," Pricha said. The spokesman said the CCC will ask Pramuan to submit a statement of his financial status both before he assumed the Cabinet post and at present. "If the preliminary investigation indicates that his wealth has increased to an excessive degree, we will try to determine whether it has been acquired legally," he said.

Pricha, who admitted that the CCC board members' vote for the investigation of Pramuan was not unanimous, insisted that the investigation would be free from political interference. "We will investigate Pramuan without regard to any possible political consequences," he said. "We are empowered to pursue the issue for one year, even if Pramuan leaves his Cabinet post—for whatever reason."

Future Army Chief Suchinda To Avoid Politics

BK0603020390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Mar 90 p 6

[Text] Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen [General] Suchinda Khraprayun has said he would not submit to the influence of political parties "because I have dignity" and would prefer government officials to refrain from soliciting donations for charity. The deputy army chief, who is to succeed Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut as the next military leader, made the statement during a question-and-answer session following a lecture he gave to a group of post-graduate students of Chulalongkon University at the Army auditorium recently.

Excerpts from the session:

Q: How will the Army be changed so it will not be influenced by politicians?

A: Changes are unlikely because, by principle, we are under the control and command of the defence minister. But...every government has treated the military institution with a considerable degree of respect. The defence minister was (always) chosen as someone recognised by the military. We have expectations of the respectability and etiquette of the person who is made defence minister. But it is not always certain. We hope that a military officer has dignity and will not submit himself to politicians.

I will not submit myself to politics. I am not the type to be told to do this and that because I was offered the job of army chief. Normally, I am supposed to have breakfast with the Prime Minister at his house every Wednesday morning. I am deputy army chief, but I do

not go. So I told the army chief to notify me when he could not make it to see the Prime Minister.

Why should I go? I do not bow to politicians. I have dignity. If I were the army commander-in-chief, there must be no conditions attached. The power must be in my hands. Nobody can tell me that they want this or that man to become the deputy army chief. I don't mind if I am not made (army chief). I do not worry. I believe 99 per cent of the army officers have dignity and they will not submit themselves to politicians. If we don't, they cannot do anything against us.

Soldiers are like common people or civil servants. We cannot render our help even if requested to by the government. We were even accused of instigating a mob. We have been trying detach ourselves from politics.

I would like the Government to issue a regulation banning all government officials from becoming committee members of charity events so that they will not have to beg others to sell tickets, to solicit funds, which puts them in contact with persons with whom they should not associate because the big donors are mostly those who are engaged in illegal activities, such as casino operators.

Q: Will you enter politics in the future?

A: I will make it clear here. This is my assurance that nothing will change my mind. I will definitely not play politics. This is not in my character. I cannot stand to be chided. I can give (someone) a kick because I don't have much patience. Besides, I cannot go around begging for votes because to be an election candidate, one has to do that.

Several military officers lost out in elections because they could not wai [offer traditional gesture of respect]. They regarded the people the same way they regarded their own subordinates. If I stood in an election, and I came across one of my subordinates who was an old sergeant, I would have to go to him to wai him and beg for a vote. I can't do that. I cannot lower myself.

I could not allow Sgt-Maj [Sergeant Major] Songtham Panyadi (Chiang Rai MP of Chat Thai Party) to teach a general like me. I could not stand it. I might kick him in the middle of the floor of the Parliament because of my dignity. Therefore, I assure you that I will not play politics.

Q: Was the military involved in the formation of the coalition Government?

A: I don't know much about whether the military had a role in the formation of the Government. I only know that the Prime Minister offered the military four ministries; Defence, Foreign Affairs, Interior and Finance. But the offer was rejected by the military.

New Bank Chief on Nation's Financial Position

BK0803123990 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Foreign currency reserves remain at a high level and the volume used in servicing foreign debts in the private and public sectors is relatively low. These conditions argue well for effective management of the monetary policy. Acting Bank of Thailand Governor Chawalit Thanachanan notes the plans for readjustment of the bank's operations which were instituted in the past three years.

[Begin Chawalit recording] the country's current financial position is very sound. Although there are some trade and current account deficits, they amount to only a little over three percent of the gross national product, which is within the manageable limit. The current treasury reserves are very strong—about 11.2 billion dollars as compared with about 3 billion dollars in the past. Our foreign debts—both in the private and public sectors—are relatively small. Thus, the debt servicing burden is also minimal because most government debts carry long-term repayment terms. Therefore, my opinion is that what we can do and do quickly is to deregulate exchange controls, which will benefit the country in many areas, including investment by foreign and local sources and the desire to turn Thailand into a financial center in Asia. [end recording]

Vietnam

AFP Reports Opening of Party Plenum 12 Mar

BK1203114890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1134 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Hanoi, March 12 (AFP)—The Communist Party of Vietnam opened its eighth plenum on Monday in what diplomats here said was a session crucial for future democratic reform and the consolidation of the party's leading role. The plenum would last nearly three weeks, they said, and was officially called to discuss "the renewal of the party's leadership over the masses."

The official press did not announce the opening of the meeting whose proceedings are being held behind closed-doors despite people's hopes. The plenum comes at a time when the communist parties of Europe are progressively losing their leading role in politics and as people in Vietnam demand a "rectification" of the party. Party leaders were expected to discuss issues including preparations for an important seventh congress, which could be moved up from the end of 1991 to the first half of next year, the diplomats said. They said they did not rule out a decision at the plenum to purge party ranks before the congress to rebuild popular confidence. The plenum was preceded by more than a month's debate in the country which was described by the Vietnamese press as "the most animated" in 15 years. The debate, which was covered daily in the press, was on a proposed resolution to be adopted at the plenum on the "work of the masses" and

included sometimes heated criticism of cadres for corruption and bureaucracy. People called for a renewal and purging of the party and increased democracy.

Possible 'Landmark Shift'

BK1103080890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0718 GMT 11 Mar 90

[By Hoang Dinh Nam]

[Text] Hanoi, March 11 (AFP)—The Communist Party opens a plenum here Monday [12 March] judged critical amid popular demand for a purge of its ranks in the wake of democratic reform in Eastern Europe, diplomats said Sunday. Hanoi-based diplomats said that the party plenum, the eighth since December 1986, would last for an unprecedented three weeks. The plenum, which was announced without an exact date three months ago, was officially called to address the "renewal of party leadership over the masses." But debate of other items pushed to the fore by the downfall of East Bloc regimes may take precedence—notably preparations and the date of the seventh party congress, originally expected at the end of 1991.

Diplomats believe the congress could be brought forward and could mark a landmark shift towards greater democracy for the party, which has had a monopoly on power since the fall of Saigon in April 1975. Neither do the diplomats rule out a new purge of the party ranks after the plenum in response to highly critical popular appeals over the last few weeks for a "rectification" of the party. Senior party leaders, including Politburo member Tran Xuan Bach in January, have noted with concern the political upheavals in Eastern Europe which they admit had a strong influence on Vietnam. Mr. Bach said socialist countries in Asia could not escape that reality.

The Politburo met on November 25 to analyse the situation in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and to take a "lesson" from the developments, as Politburo member Vo Chi Cong said. Since then senior party leaders have not missed a chance to express their desire to restructure the party and to "gradually" democratize Vietnam. They have however remained opposed to a multi-party system. Party chief Nguyen Van Linh stressed in a speech marking the party's 60th anniversary on February 3 that "there is no objective need to create political opposition parties" in Vietnam. Mr. Linh was elected party secretary general at the pivotal sixth party congress in December 1986, when he launched Vietnam's economic reforms. In an unprecedented attempt to stem growing social discontent, the communist leadership in January invited Vietnam's 65 million people to submit their views on a plenum resolution made public in advance for the first time. The resolution, according to the official press, which has carried the people's suggestions daily over the last month, sparked "the most animated poltical debates" in Vietnam for 15 years. The press has reported the ensuing debate frankly, often printing demands for a purge of the party, decried as "corrupt and debased," and for greater democracy and respect for social justice.

A Politburo meeting was held two weeks ago in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, during which all of its members, including Mr. Linh, for the first time offered self-criticisms of mistakes made since 1986. The party, which greeted solidarity gains in Poland in August as "a reactionary coup d'etat," now seems to have adopted a more moderate though still hostile position towards East Bloc reforms especially after the collapse of the Romanian and East German dictatorships. It has said it will devise a road of reform in line with Vietnam's particular conditions, saying the failure of reform in the East Bloc was due to a "lack of harmony" between political and economic changes. Hanoi has indicated that economic reform must come before political reform.

Despite several calls from the mass media to make public the proceedings of the plenum starting Monday, the opening date had still not been officially announced as of Sunday. During the last party plenum in August, only editors of Vietnam's major newspapers were authorized to attend, though they were not allowed to report on the outcome.

Discussions Held To Present Ideas on Platform

Interior Sector Studies Draft

BK0603112790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] The Ministry of Interior's party organization recently organized a political drive to mark the 60th founding anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam and to prepare for major anniversaries in 1990. The drive included a conference of public security force cadres, party members, and combatants to discuss and contribute ideas to the party's mass proselytizing work. The drive was aimed at making public security force cadres, party members, and combatants realize the significance of the party's leadership during the past 60 years, at affirming the party's initiative in renovation, and at asserting the necessity of maintaining the party's leadership in our country. It was also aimed at helping the party committee echelons realize their mistakes and shortcomings in socioeconomic management and mass proselytizing work in order to consistently enhance the party organization's leadership ability, the party members' vanguard and exemplary characteristics, and the role of mass organizations. This will also help ensure unity within the party, strengthen solidarity between the party and people, and eliminate bureaucratic and degenerate practices among cadres and party members.

To date, all interior sector party organizations and youth and women's unions have studied the draft platform on renovating and intensifying the mass proselytizing work of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum. Through several rounds of discussions, cadres, party members, and people at grass-roots units noted their achievements and shortcomings in the past period. The leaders of units and organizations have taken concrete measures—based on ideas contributed by cadres and

combatants—to strengthen the public security force contingent to make it a trusted party organ that can fulfill all assigned tasks and satisfactorily serve the people. All conference participants were elated to have a chance to contribute ideas to the draft platform on renovating and intensifying the mass proselytizing work of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum, contending that this is encouraging work of the party.

Khanh Hoa Holds Conference

BK0703030190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 1 Mar 90

[Text] The Khanh Hoa Provincial Fatherland Front Committee recently held a conference with cadres responsible for mass mobilization work to discuss and contribute ideas to the draft program on renovating and intensifying the party's mass mobilization work. Many contended that this is an active, prompt act of our party to improve relations between the party and the people.

Those attending the conference held that during the two wars of resistance, the party relied chiefly on the people and the people placed their confidence in and closely cooperated with the party in the struggle for national liberation. However, during the time of peace many cadres and party members, who hold high positions, have amassed wealth through illegal trade and have led a luxurious life. This has created doubts among the people toward the party. As a result, the party Central Committee should take concrete measures to remedy the situation from the top to restore social justice and firmly maintain discipline. The party has not formulated appropriate policy toward families who needed help and those who had rendered meritorious services to the revolution, especially countrymen in the rural and mountain regions who are facing numerous difficulties in their daily life. Many cadres proposed that reconsideration should be made to the regulations on collecting school and hospital fees which have caused concern for the poor. The party and the administration should check and promptly deal with a number of cadres and party members of the police and customs sectors who wantonly arrested and threatened to fine the people with to receive bribes, thus creating indignation among the masses.

Conference on Nationalities Task of Provinces

BK0703083590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Mar 90

[Text] After three days of work, the conference on the nationalities task of provinces from Quang Tri southward, was concluded in Ho Chi Minh City on 1 March. Attending the conference were leading comrades responsible for nationalities and mass mobilization work from provinces of the central region, central highlands, and the Mekong River Delta. The conference reviewed the situation and living conditions of ethnic minority groups in these localities.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Dam Quang Trung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, stressed that the party's key motto for the nationalities task is unity and unification. This is the valuable long-standing tradition inherited from our ancestors which was upheld by the CPV and Uncle Ho in the struggle for national liberation, construction, and defense. We must actively broaden democracy and ensure equality in our society to achieve unity and unification. The unification of the fatherland and all-people solidarity have long been the aspiration of the ethnic minority community. At present, we must remain alert against the enemy's schemes to sow division among the people and to take advantage of our deficiencies in the nationalities task to worsen the situation. Comrade Dam Quang Trung expressed the hope that ethnic minority groups in localities throughout the country will strive to overcome all immediate difficulties to firmly maintain and bring into full play our great tradition of national unity while closing their ranks around the CPV to be worthy of the love extended to them by esteemed Uncle Ho.

Anti-Negativism Movement Results Reviewed

BK0703103990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Le Qui Ky article on deficiencies and shortcomings of the anti-negativism movement]

[Text] The anti-negativism movement has taken place for years now. Day and night, every time we read the newspapers, listen to the radio or attend meetings, we always come across that familiar term anti-negativism movement. Ever since the sixth party congress when our entire party, armed forces, and people started the renovation program throughout the country, the anti-negativism movement has become a motivation force behind social life and has attracted not only ordinary people but also high-level party organizations and high-ranking party cadres. As examples, we can cite author NVL and his serial article entitled "Things That Must Be Done Immediately," and the Political Bureau's Resolution 04 on purifying the party, enhancing the militancy of party organizations and state mechanisms, and ameliorating social relations.

The disturbances in a number of Eastern European countries, and our party's and people's concern for the complicated developments there over the past months made me think that the anti-negativism movement has served as a motivating force behind those upheavals. It has the common aims of doing away with favoritism, corruption, factionalism, regionalism, narrow-mindedness, repression of the people, and family rule. Anti-negativism has become an urgent issue for the party and the people. In the party, it requires efforts to revamp party organizations. In society, it sets conditions for guaranteeing justice. Prompted by these mixed feelings and new discoveries, I got back to the anti-negativism

struggle in our country and all of a sudden was confronted with a paradox. This paradox involves a situation where the stronger the anti-negativism movement is, the more vigorous negative phenomena develop by means of numerous sophisticated maneuvers.

If we set 1970 the year when the Secretariat's Directive 129 on removing incompetent people from the party was issued as the starting point, our anti-negativism struggle has lasted 20 years. Surprisingly, negative cases develop just like a fuel fire. The more water is poured onto it, the fiercer the fire will become. At present, if we truly want to implement renovation and are bold enough to admit the truth, we can say that no single sacred aspect of life has been spared from the grip of negative phenomena. Worse still, in certain places and at certain times, negative phenomena have exerted complete control over life. Why is it that the stronger the anti-negativism movement, the more vigorously negative phenomena develop? Of course, this is an interesting question for many people and as such there are different answers. Because this is short press article I will keep to the subject, limiting my ideas to those within party-related work as requested by the Secretariat. It is my hope that the article will help clarify a part of an important question.

First of all, it must be said that it is incorrect to say that over the past 20 years our party and state have been unwilling to combat negativism. As far as policies alone are concerned, during that period of time, even though it was busy with the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle and economic development, our party issued at least 10 directives and resolutions on combating negativism and purifying the party.

Let me mention some major directives and resolutions. First, we have Directive 192 on removing incompetent people from the party. Next, we have Resolution 228 on combating misappropriations of socialist property, Directive 79 on criticism and self-criticism within the party, and Resolution 04 on purifying the party. This is not to mention other directives and resolutions issued by the fourth, fifth, and sixth party congresses. Over the past 10 years, the issue of combating negativism, purifying the party, enhancing the militancy of party organizations and state mechanisms, and ameliorating social relations has become part of numerous resolutions adopted by these party congresses. Nevertheless, these directives and resolutions are just the party's anti-negativism standpoints. As far as practical actions are concerned, the party has displayed deficiencies and shortcomings in formulating problem-solving methods. Consequently, the anti-negativism struggle has not brought about the results we had expected.

In the context of party-building work, let me boldly mention the following deficiencies and shortcomings: First, the party has failed to define timely and concrete measures for evaluating the anti-negativism movement in terms of individual involvements and deeds to pinpoint those individuals and deeds that need to be eliminated in the framework of the anti-negativism struggle. Everyone knows that negative and positive deeds are an integral part of an individual's behavior, and that while shifting from wartime to peacetime circumstances—that is, from the national people's democratic revolution to the socialist revolution—the party's political tasks have undergone fundamental changes and have called for efforts on the part of cadres and party members to improve their ethics, quality, and capabilities accordingly.

In the past, when our country was still at war, the greatest demand that the party and the revolution asked of cadres and party members was to sacrifice their lives for the sake of national independence and territorial integrity. As far as the ongoing socialist construction is concerned, that demand has been transformed into the need to ensure constructive labor, integrity, and honesty when it comes to individual contributions and benefits. Regrettably, the party has failed to apply this transformation to party-building work and to the new socialist human resource development program. As evidence, we can cite the fact that in wartime, the party did not hesitate to justly charge those who surrendered to or sided with the enemy with treason against the party and the fatherland and impose the death sentence on them. At present, there are people who commit similar crimes against the party and socialism through theft, smuggling, and coercion and repression of the masses. Their wrongdoings have caused everyone to feel disappointed and to lose interest in work. As a result, the pace of national economic development has been reduced. Surprisingly, instead of being accused of treason against the party and the fatherland as was the case with their accomplices in the past, these people still go unpunished. Eventually, the party loses some of its prestige among the people.

Second, the failure to quickly learn from this lesson is fully reflected through the poor handling of negative cases and the ensuing unsatisfactory results of our anti-negativism struggle.

Excluding cases of theft and smuggling which definitely have an economic impact, other negative forms such as oppression, reprisal, and unjustified sectarianism, after all considerations, stem from economic interests. Thieves have been detected and condemned. People have abused their positions of authority to revenge honest champions of just causes. Unable to exact direct revenge, people have used the power of higher authorities to continue their reprisals. This is how most of the negative cases have developed at present.

We have divided these cases into parts, treating only the end result and not the causes through criticism, warnings, expulsions from the party, and even imprisonment. We have overlooked the root cause, the core of negative cases: this being the wealth that has been lost during the course of negative action. This is not to say that we have failed to recover the lost wealth. We have actually tried

to recover it. Nevertheless, when organizing the recovery of misappropriated wealth, we have been misled by unjustified compassion and justice. This has made our recovery almost insignificant compared to the amount of wealth that criminals have illegally deprived society of. In the past 20 years or more, the following situation has been common throughout our country: After serving their prison terms, criminals arrogantly live with their ill-gotten money, whereas our laboring people, the true owners of that wealth, lack food and clothing. Are these criminals being rewarded materially and not punished? This is the economic nature of this contradiction.

Opposing negativism does not mean eradicating negative people. It means opposing their motives, their lust for good food and luxurious clothing which they acquire not through their own labor. It means opposing their habit of riding on other people's backs for a living. Our ancestors said: Stolen assets must be indemnified tenfold. What about our party? We defeated the U.S. aggressors not only through mere military force but also by repressing their aggressiveness. Could it be that our party has not learned its lesson in this difficult and fierce struggle? The situation in the world and country is creating favorable conditions for the party to positively carry out the struggle against negativism within the party and in society, a struggle which has been going on for 20 years or more. Our party is learning a lesson from the disturbances in the Eastern European socialist countries. The lesson is that we should not delay in opposing corruption, prerogatives, and privileges among leaders of all ranks. The initial changes in the economic situation in the country have caused the people's confidence to be somewhat restored. The respected and beloved Uncle Ho gave the following advice which was recently made public by the Political Bureau: The party must be revamped. This momentum is the result of the recent crackdown on criminals. I believe that this time, if the party cannot purge itself on its own and return to its rightful position in the people's heart, then it has lost a great opportunity to prove itself to the people, the country, and Uncle Ho. Given such sentiments, I suggest that our party place the question of party motivation before mass mobilization, because in the recent past, some party components have distanced themselves from the people.

Le Quang Dao Addresses Physicians' Day Meeting

BK2802095790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Summary] Today, 27 February, a solemn meeting was held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi to mark Vietnam's physicians' day. Attending the meeting were public health cadres, outstanding physicians, professors, doctors, pharmacists, nurses, and midwives. Also attending the meeting were National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao; Nguyen Khanh, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Van Tu, chairman of the General Federation of Vietnamese Workers; Pham Kim, chairman of the Public Health Ministry's Trade Union; Nguyen Trong Nhan, chairman of the Vietnam Red Cross Society; and representatives from many sectors and branches from localities and Hanoi. Professor Pham Song, minister of public health, delivered the opening speech, stressing the efforts and achievements made by all public health cadres and personnel during the past year.

[Begin recording] "Despite numerous socioeconomic difficulties, the public health sector scored remarkable achievements in 1989 thanks to its great efforts and effective leadership, the close attention given by the party and state, and the support provided by sectors and mass organizations. The Eighth National Assembly, in its recent session, commended the public health sector for its efforts in fulfilling the targets of the six national public health programs. Moreover, the sector has organized three conferences to seek effective ways to combine traditional and modern medicines; gradually develop training courses; and apply new systems and economic mechanisms to public health activities, production of medicines, and other public health programs. Relations between the Vietnam public health sector and international circles have been enhanced, while the sector has contributed to developing techniques in liver and gall bladder operations, promoted acupuncture in certain operations, and increased the export of pharmaceutical products and specialized medicines. The public health sector is making great efforts to make community public health service a key task of the medical profession in our country. Unity within the public health sector has also been strengthened. The relations between military physicians and civil medical doctors have been strengthened, especially in the efforts to build the all-people national defense for national construction and defense and for promoting the people's good health." [end recording]

Addressing the meeting, National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao cordially conveyed his regards to all cadres and personnel of the public health sector throughout the country. He commended the sector for its achievements and stressed the efforts made by the National Assembly and the state in formulating plans and providing money for the public health sector despite numerous difficulties. Chairman Le Quang Dao urged the sector to make greater efforts to satisfactorily fulfill all assigned tasks.

[Begin Le Quang Dao recording] "Dear comrades, the socioeconomic situation in our country has developed positively. However, we still have numerous immediate difficulties. We must draw on experiences from our successes and shortcomings to firmly maintain and develop our achievements. Our people and party have highly appreciated the contributions made by public health cadres, respected the role of physicians in society, and profoundly sympathized with the difficulties physicians face in their daily lives. It is necessary for physicians to maintain a high conscience and morals in treating patients under all circumstances. As we are all aware, there is nothing worse than a physician with a

lack of conscience and morals. Efforts to resolve the length of service issue as well as to study and revise the compensation plan and allowances for public health cadres and personnel are legitimate tasks. These efforts must, however, be carried out step by step to suit the current economic and financial situation of our country." [end recording]

The meeting concluded with the presentation of bouquets to high-ranking officials and the playing of the song "As if Uncle Ho Lives With Us on the Days of Great Victory."

Le Duc Anh Stops Over in Moscow, Meets Yazov

BK0203153190 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 2 Mar 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 2—General Le Duc Anh, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and defence minister, met in Moscow on Feb. 28 with general D.T. Yazov, alternate Politburo member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and defence minister, on his way home from an official visit to Cuba.

The two sides informed each other of the process of perestroyka and renovation in their respective countries, and solidarity between the two armies.

Agreement on Oil Exploration Signed With Sweden

BK0603052990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] At the Government Guest House on 27 February, comrade Truong Tien, director of the oil and natural gas department and chairman of the Vietnam Oil and Natural Gas Corporation [PETROVIETNAM] and Mr. (Evasa), chairman of the Swedish SECAB [expansion unknown] Corporation signed an agreement on oil and natural gas exploration and exploitation in Vietnam's continental shelf. This is the sixth joint venture agreement on exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas signed by PETROVIETNAM with foreign oil and natural gas corporations since May 1988. Under this agreement, the exploration zone covers concession lot no. 115 offshore at Hue City and lot no. 22 in the Bon Chung-Nam Con Son area. The agreement lasts for 25 years. During the first five years, extensive exploration work will be carried out with an investment of tens of millions of U.S. dollars. Witnessing the signing ceremony were Swedish ambassador to Vietnam Mrs. Kerstin Birgitta Johansson and representatives of authorized agencies of Vietnam.

Hanoi Comments on Nicaraguan Election Results

BK1003155690 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] According to the official figures of the Supreme Election Council of Nicaragua made public on 5 March, the National Opposition Union—UNO—obtained 54.7 percent of the votes in the presidential election and 51 seats in the National Assembly. The Sandinista National Liberation Front gained 40.8 percent of the presidential election votes and 39 seats in the National Assembly. Under the Constitution of Nicaragua, the National Opposition Union, does not have enough seats to adopt the laws put forth by them or amend the Constitution.

The result of the election was a surprise. It was contrary to many people's prediction. There were many reasons for this result. A number of Nicaraguans said the UNO bought ballots from voters. The people in suburban areas said they witnessed UNO leaders and members handing 50-dollar banknotes to the voters who promised to vote for them. Another factor that affected the election result is U.S. economic and military pressure on Nicaragua. This policy of the United States had great influence on the election in Nicaragua. President of the National Leading Committee of the Peruvian Leftist Union [as heard], (Gustavo Domayona), said the result of the general election in Nicaragua is the result of the U.S. attacks against Nicaragua. However, President Daniel Ortega declared that he respected the outcome of the election. Meanwhile, the Sandinista Liberation Front issued a program saying that the front will keep to the Constitution to ensure the existence of the Army and the Interior Ministry, and demanding disarmament of contra forces to prepare for a peaceful and orderly handover of power. The front affirmed that the changing of authority does not mean the end of the revolution. The front is now responsible for supervising and ensuring the continuation of revolution, defending all achievements and revolutionary reforms in political and socioeconomic aspects.

On 28 February, three days after the election, President Daniel Ortega announced unilateral disarmament of the contra forces. The same day, speaking at a press conference in Managua, President-elect Violeta Barrios de Chamorro considered this decision of President Ortega a positive step. She expressed her readiness to implement the Tela agreement supporting the dismantlement of contra bases on Honduran territory.

Speaking at a teacher training school in Managua on the occasion of the new school year, President Daniel Ortega expressed support for the new government of the UNO on conditions that this government does not run counter to the national interests and revolutionary gains recorded since 1979. President Daniel Ortega emphasized the necessity to have a coordination of actions between the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the UNO in the spirit of national concord and solidarity to achieve a minimum stability to cope with the political and economic difficulties lying ahead for the country. The people believe that with their traditional undauntedness, the Nicaraguan people will successfully defend the revolutionary gains and will obtain the goal of their struggle as laid out by the front. Vietnam respects the

will of the Nicaraguan people in choosing their leader and protests all interference and imposition on this country.

Australia

Government Seeks Full Control of Submarine Base

BK1203054590 Hong Kong AFP in English 0501 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Perth, Australia, March 12 (AFP)—Australia is pressing for full control of the Joint U.S. Submarine Communications Base at North West Cape, Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Monday [12 March]. In an apparent move to garner a share of the anti-nuclear vote in this western state for the forthcoming March 24 general election, Mr. Hawke said he had raised the issue with U.S. Defence Secretary Dick Cheney last month.

Mr. Hawke said talks would begin soon on transferring to Australia full control of the base at Exmouth, 1,100 kilometres (680 miles) north of here, which it has operated jointly with the United States for the past 27 years.

The base has been the focus of many anti-nuclear demonstrations over the years. The government has rejected claims that North West Cape is a nuclear target in the event of conflict with the Soviet Union because of the role it plays in linking nuclear capable submarines in the event of first-strike.

The prime minister said the move was aimed at "modernising the alliance" with Washington in changing times and sharing strategic burdens in the Asia-Pacific region. "We recognise that over coming years it will be harder for the U.S. to sustain this huge commitment it has borne in the Pacific for so long," he said. But commentators saw the move as an attempt to attract the so-called peace vote, particularly in Western Australia where there are a significant number of anti-nuclear candidates contesting seats.

Meanwhile, the last B-52 bombers from the United States Air Force deployed out of the Pacific island base of Guam were to arrive Monday at Darwin. Three KC135 tanker aircraft will accompany the three B-52s when they land at 2:30 P.M. (0430 GMT), an Australian Airforce spokesman said. The bombers from the 43d Bombardment Wing, flying up to 24 low level navigation training flights a month last year over northern Australia, are being redeployed to mainland North America after being based out of Guam for the past 10 years.

Anti-nuclear groups have objected to the flights because of the U.S. policy of refusing to confirm or deny whether its aircraft or vessels carry nuclear weapons, a position Canberra accepts.

Government Welcomes Lithuanian Independence

BK1203044590 Hong Kong AFP in English 0421 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Canberra, March 12 (AFP)—Lithuania's declaration of independence from the Soviet Union represented the most significant stage in the tide of change sweeping Europe, Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said here Monday [12 March].

Mr. Evans said in a statement that Australia welcomed "any development which lends reality to the Lithuanian independence we already legally recognise." "This declaration marks the latest and most significant stage in the tide of change sweeping Europe," said Mr. Evans. "I urge the Soviet Union to recognise and respect the declaration, and to refrain from actions inimical to the interests of either party," he said, adding that he hoped "both parties will now avoid confrontation."

The Lithuanian parliament voted Sunday to restore full independence to Lithuania after electing a non-communist president in an open challenge to Moscow.

Mr. Evans said Australia recognised the legal right of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia to exist as independent states, and does not recognise in international law their incorporation into the Soviet Union in 1940. He said the declaration "represents the aspirations of the Lithuanian people to achieve economic and political independence through peaceful and democratic means."

Canberra acknowledged that it was "the unprecedented process of reform" in the Soviet Union which made possible the newly elected Lituanian parliament to approve the declaration. Mr. Evans praised Moscow's "vision in acknowledging the validity of granting greater economic and cultural autonomy to the Baltic states." He expressed hope that by negotiation a "viable economic and political independence for Lithuania" could be achieved.

A spokesman for the Lithuanian reform movement called for world support for the independence declaration. "We simply hope that there is enough reaction of people in the world of goodwill who will support Lithuania in its peaceful quest for independence and freedom," the spokesman said.

Australia's Lithuanian community were preparing celebrations Monday in Sydney and Melbourne.

Fiji

New Immigration Laws To Affect Foreign Investors

BK0903115090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1127 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Suva, March 9 (AFP)—The Fiji Government on Friday [9 March] announced new immigration laws that will restrict foreign investors from entering certain areas of the economy and bar them from participating in political activities.

A Ministry of Information statement said the cabinet headed by Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara felt

the immigration laws had to be tightened to reflect the "changing political, economic and social conditions in the country."

The major changes in respect of investor permanent residency, work permits and visitor visas are incorporated in a new decree to be promulgated soon, the statement said.

Under the new laws, to be backdated to January 12, investors will be welcome only in the areas of manufacturing, agriculture, fisheries and forestry where they are encouraged to involve native Melanesians in joint ventures. Foreign investors who have flocked to the island republic since the introduction of a tax-free zone in January 1988 cannot enter the fields of commerce, imports and retail trade which are reserved for Fiji citizens. Fiji citizenship will now be granted only after residency of seven years instead of the previous five years. Visitors and tourists will be barred from political activities, work, studies or research. Work permits will be granted only to skilled professionals who can fill the place of the thousands of Fiji citizens who left the country after the two military coups in 1987. The new arrangements require foreign investors to bring a minimum of 500,000 Fijian dollars (345,000 U.S. dollars) into the country for investment.

Papua New Guinea

Government Troops Begin To Leave Bougainville

BK1003063890 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] On Bougainville Island, Papua New Guinea Government troops and guerrillas from the Bougainville Revolutionary Army shook hands and posed for photographs today as the soldiers prepared to leave the island. Radio Australia Correspondent Sean Dorney, who is on the island, says responsibility for keeping order has now passed to the rebels.

Another two DC-3 planeloads of troops flew out of Bougainville today for Port Moresby, ending an 11-month tour of duty which was brought to a close by the cease-fire eight days ago. All the national government police have gone and the Bougainville Revolutionary Army has set up roadblocks and is guarding property in an attempt to stop any looting.

Dorney says there were extraordinary scenes in both cities of Arawa and Kieta today as the few remaining troops, armed with cameras rather than guns, sorted out rebels so that they could shake hands and be photographed with the men they were fighting against in the jungles just over a week ago.

Rebels Assume Control

BK1203091290 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0803 GMT 12 Mar 90

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] The Papua New Guinea island of Bougainville is now under the effective control of the Bougainville Revolutionary Army, the BRA. Radio Australia's Sean Dorney, the first and so far only journalist into the province since the declaration of the cease-fire between the rebels and the Port Moresby government 10 days ago, says the role of keeping order has passed completely to the rebels.

[Begin Dorney recording] The militants now man the roadblocks that just a fortnight ago were run by the Papua New Guinea military. The last few days had been [words indistinct]. I have seen young boys who two weeks ago were being hunted in the jungle by the military stopping the very same soldiers at roadblocks to check their vehicles.

I have been escorted by the BRA up to the mine of Panguna, which is no longer controlled by CRA [Australian mining company, expansion unknown] but the BRA. I have stood in what is now the empty cells at the Kieta police station because with the departure of the regular police along with the troops and the riot police, there is no longer any central government law enforcement agency left on Bougainville, and the prisoners were being let go.

I have also been driven all this time at night by a BRA security patrol. The BRA in assuming command of the town has commandeered numerous vehicles. The BRA security patrols are on the lookout for rascals who might try to take advantage of the power vacuum.

So that is what exists in Bougainville. The police have gone, and the BRA is trying to contain trouble. A meeting of BRA commanders is to be held today, maybe, up at Panguna. But the BRA's leadership is [words indistinct] having achieved their goal of having the national government security forces withdrawn, the difficult question now facing them is what comes next.

A team of 10 international diplomats are expected to fly in from Port Moresby today to observe the cease-fire process. However, most of the government forces have gone, and there is not much of a cease-fire to observe. The departure of the security forces has led to some astounding scenes with truckloads of soldiers seeking out members of the BRA to fraternize with, even swooping weapons to pose arm-in-arm to snapshots to go into family photo albums. [end recording]